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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Cause of the Cholera.

BOND ROBBERY.

Bank Suspensions.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

Fisk-Mansfield Libel Suit.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, November 18, 1871.

BANKS SUSPENDED.

A run on the Bowling Green Savings Bank caused a suspension at three o'clock this afternoon. The officers of the bank say that at the end of sixty days it will be able to meet all demands.

It is reported that there will be a run on other banks on Monday.

The National Savings Bank also suspended making three in all.

There was considerable excitement about the Guardian Savings Bank to-day. The depositors were assembled in large numbers around the bank, though no demonstrations were made. The friends of Tweed tried to pacify the crowd by saying the bank would resume on Monday. Prominent Tammanyites have had official connection with all three of the suspended banks, Tweed being President of the Guardian Bank and Police Commissioner Henry Smith of the Bowling Green Bank.

An examination of the accounts of the Guardian Savings Bank by the receiver and clerks shows that there were $57,000 deposited to the credit of the city, while the bank held no city or county bonds or securities. Mr. Roche, one of the Vice Presidents, has given bonds covering the amount deposited to the credit of the Foundling Asylum. The bank holds about two hundred and twenty thousand dollars in real estate, bonds and mortgages.

MANSFIELD-FISK LIBEL SUIT.

The Mansfield-Fisk libel case drew a very large crowd to the Yorkville police court this morning. There was a very formidable array of counsel, something like a hundred newspaper reporters, and about a dozen artists of illustrated papers.

District Attorney Fellows said that as Fisk had filed a bond for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions, the Justice was divested of jurisdiction. The Justice, however, ruled that Fisk was entitled to an examination, and that the plaintiff should be produced.

Miss Mansfield, who was present at the opening of the Court, had in the meantime left, and the officers who went in search of her announced that she could not be found.

The prosecution explained that she had left by his advice, and asked that he be given time for preparation.

Mr. Spencer said that although she had gone away, she had not gone where the "woodbine twineth." [Laughter.] He desired the court to send for that injured individual.

Spencer's remarks were followed by applause in the back part of the court. Mr. McKean requested the court to clear the room. It was repeated, charging it upon the partisans of Fisk.

Mr. Beech suggested that the applause was a compliment to Miss Mansfield.

Mr. McKean said that he had been exposed to ruffianism in court before, and was prepared to expect anything from certain persons.

The court decided to hear the case next Saturday.

Sworn complaints in the case of the suits commenced against Fisk by Miss Mansfield were served this afternoon. They allege that Fisk had at various times in 1869 and 1870 received moneys of Miss Mansfield and used them for speculations in stocks. Fisk has twenty days in which to put in an answer.

CHOLERA.

The cholera at Quarantine is now supposed to have been subdued. There were no deaths since Thursday. The Humboldt, of the same line as the Franklin, is expected on Tuesday. It is feared she will have the disease on board.

The official report of the health officer represents that in all there have been forty-five deaths from cholera on the steamer Franklin. There are now forty patients under treatment. He says that the condition of the Franklin on her arrival was as good as that of any emigrant ship as to food and water.

Later—One death from cholera occurred to-day in Quarantine. Forty case are now in the hospital at West Bank. All are doing well.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK.

The Guardian Savings Bank has been placed in the hands of A. J. Rogers, as public administrator. It has been known as Tweed's bank, the Executive Committee being Owen Brennan, C. Wilber, Jas. Ingersoll, G. Putnam and T. Brennan.

The collapse of the bank is said to be owing to the withdrawal, by Tweed, of a large amount of city and county money deposited there, rendering the bank unable to cash a check for $70,000, presented on yesterday.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

It was currently reported about the City Hall to-day that Henry G. Stebbins, Edward S. Herrepont and Horace Greeley were agreed upon by Mayor Hall and Deputy Comptroller Green for the vacancies in the Park Commission. Mayor Hall is seeking to ally himself with the reformers, and is trying to get some of the reform Democrats to accept the places recently made vacant.

BOND ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon two men entered the office of the Union Trust Company, and while one of them was conversing with the President, concerning a loan, the other went into an adjoining room and took one hundred and one bonds, of one thousand dollars each, of the Monticello Railroad Company. One of the men who gave the name of Edwards, was secured, but his confederate escaped with the bonds.

STRIKE.

The Wilkesbarre Iron and Coal Company's men are on a strike, occasioned by the non-payment of wages due. It was agreed at the resumption that the men should be paid between the 10th and 15th of each month, but during the election month the payments were delayed until the 21st. Now they insist on the basis being complied with.

TWEED'S RESIGNATION.

The *Evening News*, Ben Wood's paper, says in respect to Hall's denying that he has Tweed's resignation, "We reiterate that Tweed has handed his resignation to Mayor Hall, and that it is given on condition that the gentlemen whom Mr. Tweed names shall be appointed as 'boss' of the Department of Public Works."

CAUSE OF THE CHOLERA.

The passengers on the cholera ship Franklin say that the breaking out of the disease was owing to bad water, uncleanliness and lack of provisions. An insufficiency of coal on the steamer made it necessary to use the trunks of the steerage passengers for fuel to bring her into port.

INJUNCTIONS GRANTED.

The Supreme Court has granted two injunctions against the Rondout & Oswego Railroad, restraining the company from interfering with the road, or from disposing in any way of the property. The charges are that the Directors have been guilty of misconduct.

TWEED'S CASE.

Charles O'Connor says he has very little doubt that the demurrer in the Tweed suit will be overruled.

Jay Gould has not filed with the Sheriff his withdrawal from Tweed's bonds.

Tweed has filed a demand asking that the place of trial of his case be changed from Albany to New York.

MORE IMPLICATIONS.

Peter B. Sweeny was this afternoon served with a legal process on behalf of Miss Mansfield, demanding the surrender of papers in his possession, which are said to implicate him and Tweed in the Erie scheme. It is said that Sweeny has destroyed the papers alluded to.

ALEXIS.

It is said at Quarantine that the real cause of the delay of Prince Alexis' arrival is owing to the fact that, as there is cholera in Russia, it was deemed advisable to take a migratory course and visit Madeira and other southern climates before proceeding to New York.

CUSTOM HOUSE ROBBERIES.

Messrs. Clark & Schultz, importers, of this city, publish a letter calling the attention of the mercantile community to the continued abstraction of goods coming through the Custon House at Middletown, N. Y.

NEW ELECTION LAW.

The Committee of Seventy will present a draft of the new election law to the next Legislature for adoption.

THE TURF.

At Fleetwood Park yesterday in a match for $500, Grace Bertram, to harness, beat Topsy, to wagon. The best time was 2:35. The second race for $500 was won by William, beating "Rock of Ages." Best time 30:7 1-2.

At Prospect Park yesterday a match for $2,000 was won by Kingston and mate, beating Honest Allen and mate. Time 2:19¾, 2:17¼, 2:18¾.

POISONED.

Patrick Barry died yesterday from eating herring brought from London on the steamship Deventer, which had become impregnated with arsenic which was a part of the cargo. The health authorities are investigating the case.

ARRIVED.

The steamers Deutschland, from Bremen, and City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, have arrived.

The steamship Morro Castle, from Havana, and the steamship City of Brussels have arrived.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Three four story buildings on One Hundred and Twenty-second street, whose foundations were undermined by the storm, fell yesterday afternoon, burying Charles Nelson, a laborer. Loss, $15,000.

POLITICAL.

The German Republican Central Committee last night resolved that in future they will throw their support in the scale of public integrity. They ask the repeal of the present city charter.

TRADES UNIONS.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union, last night, notices were given that several Trades Unions would withdraw from the Association, which was being used by the politicians.

A COLLISION.

During a collision between a schooner and some canal boats this morning, on the North River, a pistol was fired at the canal boats, dangerously wounding James Hill.

FREE TRADE.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, a letter was read from John Stuart Mill in reply to Greeley's anti-Free Trade criticisms.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

An election inspector of Brooklyn, named Weldon, pleaded guilty to a charge of fraud, and gives bail in $2,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DIED OF APOPLEXY.

The man who was reported to have died from eating poisoned herring is now said by the Coroner's jury to have died from apoplexy.

EXTORTIONS.

Lawyers of this city propose to form an association to put an end to the extortions and abuses in the Sheriff's office.

AFTER GARVEY.

A special detective of the United States Sub-Treasury left to-day for Europe to secure the arrest of Andrew J. Garvey.

SMUGGLING.

Several of the crew of the steamship City of Mexico have been arrested for smuggling cigars from Havana.

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of works of art for the benefit of Chicago artists was postponed until next Monday and Tuesday.

SMALL-POX.

Nine new cases of small-pox were reported to-day. This makes thirty-nine cases since Saturday last.

ADJOURNED.

The libel suit of Mansfield against Fisk, has been adjourned for one week.

NEW YORK, November 19, 1871.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

The *Sunday Herald* says the primary cause of the suspension of the Bowling Green Savings Bank is said to have been the loss of a quarter million dollars in Hannibal & St. Joseph stock, in which the officers and directors are alleged to have speculated with its funds. William Walters, its Secretary, stated last evening that they would not be able to open the doors soon, if at all. He says the liabilities and assets are each about half a million, and that the bank will be able after a while to meet every obligation. They have ample securities, but have been obliged to bear the odium of connection with the ring for three months, and to raise money had to sell securities at a heavy discount. Mr. Toone is said to have been appointed receiver.

The *World* says Judge Hogan, who is one of the directors of the bank, said last night that unless there was fraud there could no serious trouble result. If there was fraud, he would not be sorry to see the guilty man strung to a lamp post, and the poor whose hoarded dollars were taken from them would be likely to take the law into their own hands. The Judge never attended a meeting of the board, though nominally an officer. The Secretary and Walter Roche, however, assured him that all was right.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A special from Boston says a man named John G. Clinton, a barber, was arrested at Lynn, Mass., last night, charged with beating his wife in a brutal manner, then pouring kerosene over her and setting her on fire. She was literally roasted to death. The body was still burning when found and presented a sickening sight. There were marks of violence on the head, consisting of two or three cuts, looking as though they had been made with some dull instrument. On the breast were also wounds which appeared to have been caused by something besides flames. The features was rendered unrecognizable, and the hair were burned close to the head, leaving the skull bare and horribly crisped, and the black flesh was dropping from the hands, arms and body.

ANOTHER RUMORED SUSPENSION.

Rumor last evening said that the Yorkville Savings Bank, of which Henry W. Genet is President, had borne a heavy run, that its assets were entirely insufficient, and that a crash was inevitable. The depositors are mainly of the poorer classes. The officers of this institution say there was no run upon it, that its deposits are under $100,000, that its directors are men of wealth, and will be able to make good any deficiencies in the event of such an unlooked for circumstance as insolvency. They repudiate any connection with the ring.

VIADUCT RAILWAY.

The Viaduct Railway Company will be reorganized next Wednesday. Fifteen of the twenty-five directors have resigned, and their successors will be men disconnected with the ring and city government. Commodore Vanderbilt is mentioned as one of the new members. Efforts have been made to have Sweeny remain, but he positively declines. Tweed and Connolly are certainly out. It is believed the plans for building the road are unendangered.

GERMAN REFORMERS.

The German Republicans and Democrats are active in the reform movement. They met at Germania Hall to-day. Sigismund Kaufman, a Republican, was chairman, and Marcus Atterbourg, reform Democrat, Secretary. After speeches by Oswald Ottendorfer, David M. Koehler, and others, it was resolved to form a body representing all the German residents desiring to co-operate, and a committee was appointed to effect an organization.

SUSPENSION DENIED.

The officers of the National Savings Institution, on the corner of Houston street and Broadway, of which John McBride is President, deny that it has suspended, and say it will be open on Monday, prepared to pay all demands, and that every deposit is fully secured. Arrangements were made to meet an extraordinary demand. Richard M. Tweed is one of the trustees.

A CHICAGO SUFFERER.

Mrs. Ann McClellan, a Chicago sufferer, applied for lodging at the police station in Astoria last night. She kept a boarding house at the corner of Main and Market streets, in Chicago, where she was in comfortable circumstances, but lost everything by the great fire. She has made her way east in search of friends.

FIRE.

A fire to-day in the old Tabernacle church building, in the rear of Mulberry street, now a tenement house, resulted in the destruction of the household furniture of twenty-five poor families, and the fatal burning of Ann Walsh.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Mrs. Allen Young, said to be a victim of an abortionist named Mrs. Palmer, at Williamsburg, was found on Broome street last night in a critical condition, and was sent to a hospital.

RESUMING ALLEGIANCE.

Applications were made to the British Consulate yesterday by three naturalized citizens to resume their allegiance to Great Britain.

JEWELRY STOLEN.

The jewelry store of J. Brennan, on Maiden lane, was robbed yesterday of $2,500 worth of diamond rings by a sneak thief.

CHURCH BURNED.

St. Andrews Episcopal church, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, was burned last night. Loss $12,000.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Richard Tweed retires from the Metropolitan Hotel on the 1st of December and Mr. W. Wilkinson takes his place.

MORMONISM

The Williamsburg Mormon Church is breaking up. Most of the leaders have gone to Utah.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Idaho, from Liverpool, has arrived.

OBERLIN.

Congregational Council.

OBERLIN, O., November 18.—In accordance with a recommendation of the Business Committee adopted in the forenoon, the Council convened in the afternoon at the First Church. A resolution was offered by the Rev. George Magown, in response to an appeal of Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, of Chicago, made in the forenoon for aid in rebuilding the Congregational churches in Chicago, which provided that the members of this Council recommend to the churches which they represent on the fourth Sabbath in December, that they make a united effort to raise one hundred thousand dollars in aid of the suffering churches in Chicago. The resolution met the approval of the members of the Council, and was referred to a committee appointed in the morning to advise what action should be taken by the Council upon the appeal of Mr. Chamberlain.

The amendment made in the forenoon upon the report of the Committee on Congregational Literature was voted on, and lost. The report was adopted.

A report was presented by President J. M. Sturtevant, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred a paper on the supply of the ministry. The committee recommended the adoption of seventeen resolutions upon the education of young men to the ministry, the support of the American Educational Society, the support of the theological seminaries and congregational colleges, the consecration of children to the ministry and the encouragement of young men to enter the ministry These resolutions embodied the main points of the paper which had been referred to the committee, and were adopted by the Council.

Rev. Dr. Kitchwell, chairman of the committee which had been appointed by the Council to take into consideration the relations of churches to theological seminaries, presented a report in favor of three resolutions. These resolutions were upon the value of theological seminaries in the training of men for work in the home and foreign mission, the duty of churches in support of such seminaries, and the wisdom of establishing and sustaining not a great number of seminaries, but a few judiciously distributed and completely endowed in all respects for the perfect work. The matter of theological seminaries was one of great interest to all the members.

A vote for the adoption of the resolutions was not taken, but the Council adjourned the session until evening. At 3:30, in accordance with a previous announcement, the exercises of laying the corner stone of the Oberlin Seminary were commenced.

The exercises were held in the house, and were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Borrow, and a song in which the whole congregation took part.

President J. H. Fairchild, of Oberlin College, then gave the history, origin, progress and present condition of the Oberlin Theological Seminary, the corner stone of whose prospective building they were about to lay. He said that the Seminary had its origin with the commencement of the college, and had grown up with it; that it had now grown to such dimensions that a new and commodious building was demanded. He gave a description of the proposed building, its cost, locality, and the amount needed to enable them to push it on to early completion. He said that fifty thousand dollars more are needed for an endowment fund to enable them to increase the faculty by the addition of two more Professors.

Addresses were also made by Rev. W. A. Wollcott, of Cleveland, Gen. O. O. Howard, of Washington, Hon. James Monroe, of Oberlin, Rev. H. R. Butterfield, of Boston, and Rev. W. J. Buddington, of Brooklyn.

The exercises were interspersed with music.

At five o'clock the assembly adjourned to the site of the new building, where the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, conducted by President J. H. Fairchild and Rev. G. J. Morgan, of Oberlin College.

This ended the exercises, and in the evening, in accordance with a suggestion of the business committee adopted in the forenoon, the session was devoted to prayer for the blessings of Providence upon the Churches and ministers. The evening exercises were conducted by General O. O. Howard, of Washington.

CHICAGO.

Burned Body Found.

CHICAGO, November 18.—The charred remains of John McDevit, the celebrated billiard player, were this afternoon found under the ruins of the *Tribune* building. He was seen on the morning of the fire in front of the building, somewhat intoxicated, and refused to make his escape when urged by friends to do so, declaring that he was not afraid of being burned. The body was recognized by the pantaloons he had on.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

CHICAGO, November 19.—Dr. O. H. Hess, formerly business manager of Crosby's Opera House, attempted to commit suicide last evening about five o'clock at Batcheldor's restaurant, 444 State street, by shooting himself with a revolver. The ball entered his left breast, but did not penetrate deep enough to inflict a fatal wound. He was not seriously injured. Domestic infelicity is assigned as the cause.

IN FULL DRESS.

The *Republican*, which has been printing a small sheet since the fire, will appear in the morning in the old shape, and hereafter will be published regularly.

NEBRASKA.

Female Suffrage.

OMAHA, November 18.—A bill for the repeal of female suffrage in Wyoming is now before the Legislature.

STORM.

There was a severe sleet storm in this vicinity yesterday and to-day, and a snow storm west, which has caused the prostration of telegraph lines and considerable delay of trains.

MILITARY.

General Ord will take command of the Department of the Platte. General Augur goes to Texas.

POTTSVILLE.

The Coal Trade.

POTTSVILLE, November 18.—At a meeting of committees of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association this afternoon, it was found that the average price of coal for the month prior to the tenth inst. was $2,62½—a decline from last month of twelve cents.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

The Queen's Health.

EXPLOSION AT EHRENBREITSTEIN.

Gambetta's Speech.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

French Army Reorganization.

FRANCE.

NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.

PARIS, November 18.—A decree has been issued suspending the publication of the newspapers *L'Avenir* and *Le Pays*, for printing articles insulting to the government.

GAMBETTA'S SPEECH.

M. Gambetta made a long speech at St. Quentin last night. His tone was moderate, and the speech has an excellent effect on public opinion. He assured his hearers that no danger at present menaced the existence of the republic, but reforms were necessary to confirm it. The people should see that legislation to that end be not kept back too long in the national assembly. The citizens should take a more active and practical interest in political affairs, and also make their influence felt in the government, to give their power its legitimate effects. He advocated the formation of a national Republican party. He set forth in detail a plan of organization, which is based in many respects upon the American system.

TRIAL ENDED.

PARIS, November 18.—The trial of parties accused with the assassination of General Thomas Lecomte has ended. Nineteen prisoners were pronounced guilty. Ver Dagner and seven others were sentenced to suffer death, one to imprisonment for life at hard labor, and ten to various terms of confinement.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The reorganization of the French army is making rapid progress. By the end of the year the strongest strategetic positions on the eastern frontier will be occupied by completely reconstructed and thoroughly equipped corps d'armee.

ADDITIONAL COURTS MARTIAL.

Several additional courts martial have been created to dispose of the large number of Communist prisoners still untried.

WHEN THE POPE WILL LEAVE ROME.

PARIS, November 19.—The *Constitutionel* says Duc d' Harcourt, French Embassador to the Papal Court, had sent a telegram to Count De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the Pope has expressed his intention of leaving Rome when a bill is presented convening the Italian Parliament in that city.

AID ASKED.

Gambetta, Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo have issued a card soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the families of Communist prisoners.

INCITING REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, November 18.—A Paris letter of November 5th states that the spirit of the working classes is becoming somewhat revolutionary. Much of this is said to be due to the new radical journals, in one of which there was published a direct injunction on All Souls Day to those who had lost relatives during the Commune to make a demonstration at one of the public cemeteries. In consequence of this several thousand troops were under arms during the whole day. Trouble among this class may occur at any moment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THANKS FOR AID.

LONDON, November 17.—A dispatch has been received from the State Department at Washington, thanking the Consuls of the United States in England and on the continent for their efforts on behalf of the sufferers at Chicago. The total amount of subscriptions for Chicago received at the Mansion House up to last evening was £48,000.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, November 18.—Dr. McLeod states, officially, that he has attended the Queen for over thirteen years, and declares that all the reports that her Majesty has shown symptoms of mental weakness are unqualifiedly false.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The *Standard* announces that the negotiations between the British and French Governments for a modification of the commercial treaty have been broken off. No cause for the interruption has been assigned.

AMERICAN VESSEL SUNK.

LONDON, November 18.—News has been received of a collision at sea between two supposed American vessels, the Ella Morton and Agnes Campbell. The latter was sunk. No particulars were received.

INTERESTING

LONDON, November 18.—The Princess Louise is *enceinte*.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, November 18.—The steamship Siberia has arrived out.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

LONDON, November 19.—Louis Kossuth has been elected a member of the London branch of the International Society.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

General Sherman, of the United States army, who is a passenger on the American frigate Wabash, now *en route* from New York for Europe, is expected to arrive in England in the month of May. The *Observer*, in its issue this morning, contradicts the report that the General is sent to Europe on a special mission, and says his trip is merely one of pleasure.

ANTI-POPERY LECTURER.

NEW YORK, November 18.—To-day's mails from England have a letter from the Chief of Constabulary at Whitehaven, England, to the anti-Popery lecturer Murphy, who had just arrived at that place, promising to arrest him if he undertook to lecture. It is said this course was necessary to prevent a riot.

NINE HOUR MOVEMENT.

London advices show that the nine hour movement is making great progress among the working people throughout that country. In some of the counties masters have conceded to nine hours, and it is probable the arrangement would become general.

SPAIN.

TAX ON INTEREST.

MADRID, November 18.—The Committee of the Cortes on the Budget have agreed to report in favor of a tax on the interest of Spanish bonds at home and in foreign countries.

CABINET CRISIS.

MADRID, November 18.—The movements of the radical members of the Cortes have resulted in the defeat of the ministry upon a test question, and a cabinet crisis has occurred. The debates at Friday's sitting of the Cortes were intensely exciting, and the session did not break up until seven o'clock this morning. During the discussion upon the proposition to censure the government, brought forward by the advocates of Senor Zorilla, a counter motion was submitted by Senor Ochoa, providing for the granting of entire liberty to religious societies throughout Spain and the suppression of the decrees of the provisional government, of which Senor Zorilla was a member.

Pending this, a motion was made to declare the sitting of the Cortes permanent, and a spirited discussion followed. The government eventually demanded its rejection as a cabinet question, but their opponents had a majority; for upon a division of the house, the motion was found to be adopted by a vote of 173 to 118.

Admiral Malcampo, President of Council of State, and head of the ministry, at once mounted the tribune and read a loyal decree proroguing the sitting of the Cortes without day.

The King to-day summoned to his presence the Presidents of the two houses for consultation as to the grave aspect of political affairs.

It has since become known that the ministry have resigned in a body, but the belief is expressed in high quarters that with some modification they will continue in office.

WEST INDIES.

ARRESTING REBELS.

HAVANA, November 18.—The government continues to make arrests of persons more or less implicated in the rebellion.

CONSUL BANISHED.

The Consul of Sweden at this port has been banished. He is charged with acting as agent for Senor Aldama and other well known Cuban refugees.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Spanish man-of-war Zargoza arrived to-day from Santiego de Cuba. A Spanish war schooner has been sent to Hayti.

TOBACCO DISPOSED OF.

HAVANA, November 19.—The tobacco growers have disposed of all their unmanufactured tobacco.

GERMANY.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

FRANKFORT, November 18.—This morning in the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Coblentz, on the Rhine, some cartridges ignited in the military laboratory. A large quantity of fixed and loose ammunition exploded. The building was badly shattered. Three soldiers were killed and many wounded. The immense magazines of the fortress, where a supply of powder is stored sufficient for a ten years' siege, escaped.

MEXICO.

INVESTIGATION.

CITY OF MEXICO, *via* HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Mr. Nelson, the United States Minister, has sent his secretary to make an investigation in the case of the American bank Brothers, seized by the Mexican authorities.

REVOLUTION EXTENDING.

Formidable revolutions are taking place throughout the country, and a change in the existing government is expected. The treasury is bankrupt, and people are going over to the revolutionists.

RAILROADS.

Cincinnati and Terre Haute.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Representatives of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway, which, it is expected, will bring to this city the black coal of Indiana, and open more perfectly to Cincinnati the mineral resources of that State, are here soliciting subscriptions from our citizens, and are receiving liberal encouragement. This road will be three feet gauge. The principal points are Cincinnati, Bloomington and Terre Haute.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—The Railroad Commission who left here on Tuesday for the Indian Territory to examine the last completed section of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad returned to-day. They found the road constructed in accordance with the contract requirements, and accepted the section.

They went to examine the two freight trains of this road, seized yesterday at Rolla, Missouri, by the Sheriff and Philips & Co. for the non-payment of taxes amounting to 20,000. The attorney of the road immediately replied that the trains and claims of the road and its land are exempt from taxation by law.

THE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE November 19.—Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, and Mr. Torrence, of the Ohio and Mississippi road, have been in consultation at the Galt House concerning the right of way over the Ohio river bridge at this point. Arrangements were effected this afternoon which allowed the Ohio and Mississippi to cross the bridge on reasonable terms. Mr. Scott left for home this evening.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE.

LYNCHBURG, VA., November 18.—In the United States Court to-day, in the injunction case of Tyson versus the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, Judge Bond delivered an opinion refusing a preliminary injunction, on the ground that the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company should be made a party to the suit, and granted leave to amend the bill in this respect. Judge Rives delivered an opinion concurring with Judge Bond, in which he said it was clear that the stockholder, a complainant, could not be forced by an act of consolidation to merge his stock, but when proper parties were brought in he could call the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company to account for its dealing with property of the Virginia and Tennessee company.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

The Utica *Herald* says: The interior lake region of the State is just now in the height of its railroad fever. Railroads are projected to be built almost wholly upon town bonds. Local rivalries multiply the schemes beyond the dictates of business prudence. A road is talked about on the west side of Seneca Lake, although one already runs from Canadaigua to Elmira. Work is in progress on a railroad from Geneva to Ithaca, and also on a road from Waterloo and Seneca Falls with identical southern connections, and they must both run upon the narrow strip from five to twelve miles wide between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, both navigable. At a little distance east of Cayuga Lake runs the Southern Central Railroad, in the same general direction. So many railroads upon so limited a territory cannot promise returns upon the capital. It is not likely that they would all be built if the money had to be furnished by individuals. We cite them only for illustration of a growing danger.

ST. LOUIS.

Libel Suits.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Some days ago the *Times* of this city published an article stating that the wife of a prominent homeopathic physician had been false to her husband, and left him with a young man from the east. Dr. Hartmann, a well known physician, and a somewhat prominent politician of this city, states that he and his wife are the parties referred to in the article, and yesterday a suit was entered in the circuit court for their names against the *Times*, claiming $50,000 damages for slander.

Dr. Hartmann also entered suit in his own name against the same paper for $20,000 damages for an alleged slander contained in another publication, referring to Hartmann's connection with Emile Sussisky, the late defaulting Treasurer of this city.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Prominent tobacco manufacturers of this city had an interview yesterday with Israel Kemball, of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, at which the question of taxation of tobacco was freely discussed. Resolutions were adopted recommending a reduction of tax and a uniform rate; that Congress should protect manufacturers against the sale of leaf tobacco at retail; favoring the abolition of bonded warehouses; that peddlers of tobacco should be licensed and restricted, so as to prevent fraud, that the tax on sales should be revoked, and that all tobacco confiscated by the Government should be destroyed.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

A suit was entered yesterday by Geo. D. Humphry and Wm. Hoge against the North Missouri Railroad Company for four hundred thousand dollars said to be due them upon notes.

INDIANA.

Failure of a Mob.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 19.—A mob last night at Brookville, Indiana, forced the jail and attempted to take Cheek, the murderer of his father-in-law, at Lawrenceburg, this State, a year since, therefrom, with the supposed intention of lynching him. Cheek knocked the first man in the cell down, taking his revolver from him and defended himself bravely. Many of the mob were hurt. The jailor in the meantime escaped and rang the fire alarm, bringing the citizens to his aid, whereupon the mob scattered. Many were recognized. Cheek has been granted a new trial, and it is feared his sentence may be light or dismissed.

CINCINNATI, O., November 19.—Later dispatches from Brooksville, Indiana, state that the mob which undertook to take McDonald Cheek, the murderer of Thomas Harrison, from jail, last night, numbered seventy-five to one hundred persons, who hailed from Aurora, Indiana, and vicinity. The attempt was made at 12:30 o'clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Agricultural Report.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Cotton Cases in Court.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1871.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commissioners, who have been in session during the past week, were engaged in grouping the classification of inferior officers in the Civil Service.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Hon. John Boyle and Judge McLaughland, the former principal trustee of the estate of the Marquis of Bute, and the latter President of the Great African Steamboat Line, called on the Secretary of the Treasury and other prominent Government officers. Their business here has reference to the establishment of a steamship line between Cardiff, Wales, and New York or Baltimore, and to obtain information in connection with the investment of capital.

THE CROPS.

The agricultural report says the returns indicate a larger production than was expected in October, and promises fully to make good the moderate expectations of July and August. There have been no killing frosts, and the quality is good in all sections. The yield per acre, as indicated by county estimates, is largest in Arkansas.

RESIGNED.

Josiah Given, Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner, tendered his resignation to-day, to accept the attorneyship to which he has been elected in Iowa.

U. S. ATTORNEY APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Horace H. Harrison United States Attorney for the middle district of Tennessee.

REGISTRATION.

The total registration of votes in the District of Columbia shows 12,157 whites and 1,255 blacks.

PERSONAL

Secretary Belknap leaves this evening for a short absence in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1871.

THE WEATHER.

The low barometer in Wisconsin will probably extend eastward, with brisk southeast winds from Lake Erie to Illinois and northward, preceded by cloudy weather and possibly rain on the lower lakes; northerly winds and clear weather will prevail on Monday in Mississippi and Texas; cloudy and clearing weather continue in the southern States, excepting Florida; threatening weather with a falling barometer in Florida and on the middle and east Atlantic coasts. Cautionary signals will be continued at Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

COTTON CASES.

A large number of cotton cases are before the court of claims, which will soon resume its session. Some depend upon a decision to be rendered by the supreme court on an appeal from the court of claims, the latter having decided against a claimant on the ground that the proclamation of the President went into effect at a certain date of publication, and not on the day of the date.

TEXAS VOLUNTEER CLAIM.

Mr. Newcomb, Secretary of State of Texas, has been here for several days, presenting a claim for $200,000 advanced by the State for the payment of volunteers called out before the rebellion under authority of the United States Government to defend the frontiers. Further legislation will be required for its settlement.

CLAIM AGAINST SPAIN.

The American-Spanish Commission will meet again on the 1st of December. Several claims were filed, including one of the widow of Charles Speakman, shot at Santiago de Cuba, in June, 1869. The amount asked is thirty thousand dollars.

THE INDIANS.

There is no doubt but that the Pacific coast Congressmen will move an inquiry into the management of Indian affairs, in order to ascertain of the officers whether the peace policy has proved successful.

CINCINNATI.

The Louisville Canal.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—It was expected that the Chamber of Commerce would to-day take action asking Congress for an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars to finish the Louisville canal and favoring a reduction of tolls, but after a discussion of the question by a number of prominent members, the matter was referred to a special committee, with a view to reconsider the differences of opinion relative to the tolls, some members being in favor of the total abolition of tolls and opposed to the Chamber committing itself merely to a reduction.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The work of preparing for the Industrial Exposition in 1872 has actively begun. Over seventy thousand dollars as a guarantee fund are now subscribed, and it is expected that the full amount will be raised before the 1st of January. It is the intention that this shall in all respects far surpass anything thus far held here. Among the projects which will doubtless be consummated is one for erecting a thoroughly fire-proof building, in which to collect and safely preserve valuable works of art.

AN EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—The chief salesman of Howell, Gano & Co., prominent hardware dealers here, has been discovered practicing a system of embezzlement upon the firm, which has extended through a number of years, and which aggregates about thirteen thousand dollars. The course pursued was to ship goods to an innocent customer in Chicago, who was made to believe that getting them through the salesman he was procuring them cheaper. The goods thus shipped were never entered on the firm's books. The offender was considered above suspicion. When confronted by his accusers he confessed, and made arrangements by which the larger part of the amount will be restored to the firm, his friends agreeing to make up the deficit.

BANQUET TO GEN. WEITZEL.

A committee to arrange for a banquet to General Weitzel, as a recognition of his faithful services in connection with the Louisville canal, has been appointed, consisting of A. T. Goshorn, Charles W. Rowland, Richard Smith, Capt. Eckert August Wessel, S. F. Covington and T. R. Biggs. The chairman left for Louisville yesterday to confer with General Weitzel relative to the time.

CHARGES AGAINST DETECTIVES.

Mayor Davis has ordered an investigation into the conduct of some of his detectives, against whom serious charges were made yesterday at a meeting of citizens who have recently been victims of burglars. The resolutions yesterday were damaging to the detectives.

TURNERS' FESTIVAL.

The Turners of this city held their annual festival to-day. After parading through the streets, they spent the remainder of the day in Wood Park.

GAIL HAMILTON concludes in an article *The Independent* on a woman's meeting, with a reference to the fact that, although the tyrant man had been rigorously excluded, he was called in again to put out a little dog which disturbed the proceedings, and adds: "That is always the way. Women will not be true to themselves. They will keep up a mighty fuss like a parade days; but they will not stand by their guns at a pinch. They turn man out of their halls with beat of drums; but at the first bark they rush to bring him in again. We have our woman candidate all nominated for the Presidency; but, just as we are on the eve of going to Eton to vote for Mistress Anne Page, it turns out suddenly that she is a great lubberly boy. When Greek meets Greek, I prefer Ulysses the silent, fighting it out on his own line, to Demosthenes the Eloquent, hiding under a woman's gown."

GOOD judges of malt liquors say that Pier, Dannals & Co.'s bottled ales and porter are not only much cheaper, but also much better than the numerous brands of imported English ale and porter, sold in American markets.

ALEXIS.

Arrival at New York.

NAVAL RECEPTION.

President Grant Notified.

THE DUKE'S APPEARANCE.

NEW YORK, November 19, 1871.

ARRIVAL OF ALEXIS.

Early this morning the Russian frigate Svetlana arrived safely off the light ship with Grand Duke Alexis on board. She experienced strong head-winds and heavy seas near lythe whole passage The officer on duty made immediate inquiry if other vessels of the Russian fleet had yet reached port, and when informed that they had, immediately communicated the intelligence to those on board the Svetlana. A loud cheer soon testified that the the news of the safety of their companions had reached the ears of the crew of the flageship.

The reception of Grand Duke Alexis will take place to-morrow, unless the weather is stormy.

We are indebted to the *Tribune* for the following: The Russian frigate Svetlana entered the lower bay at noon, attended by the revenue cutter Northerner. Approaching the American squadron at Horseshoe, she fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, which was quickly responded to by the Congress, Severn, Iroquois and Kansas, each vessel dipping her colors as she passed to her anchorage. The Grand Duke appeared on deck and bowed repeatedly to the salutes of the American officers. Admiral Rowan was received with all honors on the Svetlana. The frigate met a storm off Hatteras on the 10th instant, which lasted until Friday night, when an observation showed her to be forty miles off Cape May. A pilot was taken at four o'clock Saturday afternoon off Barnegat. The vessel received no damage and did not ship a sea. Alexis was dressed in the simple uniform of a Lieutenant. He is tall, str

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871

FOR MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

NEW YORKERS want smoking cars, either run separately, or attached to the regular street cars. Why not?

WE THANK the *Post* for its genial humor; we enjoyed it. It was the cleverest attempt at wit that we have seen for a long time. Give us more of it. "It is better to laugh than be sighing."

SEEING Tweed and Ingersoll and the rest filling their pockets with their ill gotten gains, converting their property of various kinds into portable treasure and living sumptuously, is, altogether, calculated to make the voters of New York think that, after all, to the vanquished belong the spoils.

THE FIRST barge load of coal that reached Cincinnati on the recent rise was offered for sale at sixteen cents. It was Kanawha coal, and would not even bring that price. Last week it would have found ready purchasers at twenty-five cents per bushel. Coal by the wagon load has been selling at Cincinnati and Louisville during the past week or two at thirty-five and forty cents per bushel—it is now worth fifteen to twenty. The rise in the Ohio river has made the difference.

LONDON is very full of small-pox and so are New York and Philadelphia and a dozen smaller places, all of which, however, cannot make it right that the Jamestown, N. Y. *Journal* should entertain its readers with an editorial description of Pittsburgh, with pest flags flying and streets barricaded. Although we have had a good deal of the terrible disease, we have not yet gotten to the epidemic or pestilence stage, and barricaded streets are mere creatures of a disordered Jamestown brain.

AND NOW the story is that a number of the high toned, aristocratic Southern gentlemen, who disapprove of the vulgar Ku Klux have formed a secret society, the object of which is to export negro ruffians and murderers, and send them into the Northern States, instructed to do their worst when they get there. Doubtless the same *gentlemen* were partners to that other high toned plan, conceived during the war, of buying up infected clothing in pest ridden districts and distributing it in northern cities. We presume, too, that it is all to be blamed on President Grant.

IF DR. LIVINGSTONE ever returns—and who doubts that he will?—it is to be hoped that his constitution will not be so completely undermined as to prevent his writing a book to tell us what he learned during the many years in which he has been slowly making his way to Ujiji. His perseverance in this endeavor has been admirable. Most men would have come to the conclusion that they did not want to see Ujiji after all, and would have gone some other place, but the Doctor was not of that kind, and the latest news, although coming indirectly, is very explicit, and still the great traveler is perseveringly advancing on Ujiji.

MRS. CADY STANTON says that it is admitted that President Grant is not a gentleman, and as Mrs. Stanton is, herself, very gentlemanly we should like to know what she thinks constitutes a gentleman. President Grant, being a graduate of West Point has received the best education procurable in the land; as a soldier he was brave, as an officer he achieved a higher rank, greater reputation and more substantial success than any other in our armies, and as a man he has attained the most exalted position in the gift of the people. In appearance he is modest, in dress unassuming, in manners quiet, and he is conspicuous for a silence and stoicism which is alike the mark of the most high-bred English gentleman and the Indian brave. What other attributes does the gentlemanly madame require for her gentleman?

THE *Post*, we are sorry to say, is absolutely appalled at our ideas. We had no intention of doing this to the *Post*, and did not know that we had done it until the *Post* said so. And this is what is the matter: In a poem (?) of Mr. George Alfred Townsend's, which we recently laughed at, because it was ridiculous, this line occurred:

"Once more a fool fired the Ephesian doom."

And this we mentioned as "mysterious." And we laughed at the curious combination which was effected by the author, of dozing cows, and Ephesian dooms, and meteoric sparks, and Noah's arks. But the *Post* sees nothing therein to laugh at, it says it is "absolutely appalled" at us and proceeds to enlighten us thus:

"For the benefit of our cotemporary, we will say that the awful mystery of the "Ephesian doome" (doom as he incorrectly spells it) is really no mystery at all. George Alfred only referred to the burning of the temple of Diana at Ephesus by an ambitious youth anxious for public notoriety."

The kindness of our appalled neighbor is overpowering, we are glad to have his word for it that the mystery is no mystery, even though he don't say why, and we would be more glad if he would tell us why he *quotes* "Ephesian doome" a phrase which is certainly original with the *Post*, having one more "e" in it than Townsend's absurd phraise in the Chicago *Tribune*, and bearing but a slight resemblance to Colly Cibber's famous lines "The aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian dome,
Outlives in fame the pious fool that raised it."

PROTECTION TO BRAIN LABOR.

Men of literary genius have ever sought for patrons to bring them into public notice, and secure for their intellectual productions a remunerative sale and extensive circulation. Without being slavish in his devotions or adulatory in his compliments, Horace rejoiced in the patronage of Maecenas who was of royal ancestry, and could trace his lineage to the kings of Etruria. Lord Macaulay informs us that in the times of Charles II., the recompense obtained by the authors of literary works was "so small that they were under the necessity of eking out their incomes by levying contributions on the great. Every rich and good-natured lord was pestered by authors with a mendicancy so importunate, and a flattery so abject as may in our time seem incredible. The patron to whom a work was inscribed was expected to reward the writer with a purse of gold. The fee paid for the dedication of a book was often much larger than the sum which any book-seller would give for the copyright. Books were often printed then only that they might be dedicated. This traffic in praise completed the degradation of the literary character. Adulation pushed to the verge, sometimes of nonsense, and sometimes of impiety, was not thought to disgrace a poet. Independence, veracity, self respect, were things not expected by the world from him. In truth, he was in morals something between a pander and a beggar."

The age in which men of wealth, eminence and distinction paid for dedicatory honors has now almost, if not altogether passed away. There are few who are willing to pay for the empty honor of having a work, however meritorious, inscribed to them. The privilege when granted, is now, in most cases, a source of expense rather than remuneration to an author. Book-writers seek for a more extensive patronage than any individual, however rich or lordly, can secure for them. A compensating patronage can only be found in the reading public, and to it authors and publishers have now to look for a reward for the expense and labor incurred in issuing literary productions. Hence they resort to every method, which experience in their business can dictate, to protect themselves in the enjoyment of the exclusive profits of their respective labors.

We have been treated recently in the English papers to one of those occasional discussions on international copyright, which have hitherto proved so barren of results. And judging from the spirit in which the discussion has been conducted, we are of the opinion that nothing practical or satisfactory will be arrived at soon. Those who have figured in the columns of the English papers on the subject have displayed anything but a becoming or fraternal spirit. American publishers have been denounced as "literary pirates," who seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the intellectual toil of British authors. It is true that Justin McCarthy and some others have stood up for the defence of American publishers, and complimented them in strong terms for the generous liberality which they have shown to English authors in paying them handsomely for their labors, even when, in the absence of an international copyright, they were under no legal obligation to do so. Mr. McCarthy, referring to the payment of English authors by American book manufacturers, says: "There are not many examples, probably, in human affairs of men thus systematically paying, as a trade practice, money which no law of their country binds them to pay."

William H. Appleton, Esq., of the extensive and enterprising publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., New York, arriving in London during the progress and in the heat of the international copyright discussion, addressed a letter to the *Times*, which is equally remarkable for the purity and terseness of its style and the trenchant blows it deals to English avarice and cupidity. Mr. Appleton demonstrates the fact, that the substantial and honorable house which he represents, as well as other publishing establishments in the United States, has been endeavoring for years to establish direct relations with English authors, so that they may get the entire cis-Atlantic "profits of authorship," and that it has paid them "on substantially the same footing" as American authors. "We have not waited," says he, "for an International Copyright law, but have practically anticipated it and given your authors its benefits," the same as if it were in existence." So far as the Appletons could make arrangements with English authors, they have been paid according to the same standard as American authors. Indeed, they have originated a scheme within the last few months for the benefit of an increased number of English authors, "and on terms more advantageous than any copyright can ever secure."

We are clearly convinced that a man is justly entitled to a remuneration for his labors, whether by these he may sweat his brain or his brow. The laborer is worthy of his hire whether his labor be mental or manual, and no honest man will withhold from either a just compensation. Book-writing is as exhaustive of the energies of the human constitution as is the daily labor of the operative. The Wise man says, "Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh."

If British authors have not been compensated by American readers for the enjoyment they have had and the instruction they have derived from perusing the creations of their genius, the fault does not lie, we think, with us. We have not, at present, an opportunity of consulting the Crampton-Everett international treaty, which was drawn up in February, 1854, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, then resident at Washington, and our then Secretary of State, and which was rejected by the Senate, but we rely with confidence on the declaration of Mr. W. H. Appleton, in the London *Times*, that the American people and American publishers have never rejected an *author's* international copyright, proposed by England. We infer from this declaration that the treaty drawn up by John James Crampton and Edward Everett, was a *publisher's*, and not an author's treaty. It was to promote the interests of the book manufacturer, and not of the book-writer. These are two very different things. We are under no moral, or legal obligation to protect the interests of the British publisher, who wishes to enjoy the blessings of free trade in America as well as in England by securing the exclusive right to himself to sell English books in the United States. One of the most rabid free trade papers in this country, referring to this subject a few days since, made use of the following language: "But it is not our business to secure the foreign manufacturer, to whom we owe nothing at all unless we choose to buy his editions, a monopoly of our market;" and yet by abolishing the tariff it would secure the monopoly of our market to the British ironmaster. The doctrine, unwarily pronounced it may be, is sound. We are under no obligation, it is not our business to protect the British or other foreign manufacturer of any article of commerce at the expense of our own. We do not think we should give ourselves any trouble to protect the publisher of Paternoster Row, to the detriment of at least as honorable and enterprising a brother in Broadway. But we would favor a treaty by which the registration of a book at Stationers' Hall, or in the office of the Librarian of Congress, would secure the same advantage to an English or American author, that a registration in the Patent office of London or Washington, would secure to the patentee of a mechanical invention.

But on the question of copyright the English people are not agreed among themselves. Decisions given on the subject by one court have been reversed by another. It was held by Lord Abinger in 1835, in the case of Da Almaine vs. Boosey, that a foreigner might take out a copyright at Stationers' Hall. But although this decision was re-affirmed by Vice-Chancellor Shadwell, in the case of Bentley vs. Foster, the Court of Exchequer decided in 1845, in Chappell vs. Purday, that no foreigner residing in another country, nor his assignee in England, could have a copyright in Great Britain. But three years afterwards the Court of Common Pleas gave a decision adverse to this, which was affirmed by the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Boosey vs. Davidson. In 1851, the Court of Error, which was composed of the Judges of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, overruled the decision given in the case of Boosey vs. Purday, by the Court of Exchequer, in which it was decided that a foreign author who has his residence in another country "was *not* an author within the meaning of the statutes, which were intended for the encouragement of British talent and industry; and that a foreigner by sending to, and first publishing his work in Great Britain, acquired no copyright." An appeal was taken from the decision of the court of Error to the House of Lords, who, after speeches by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham and Lord St. Leonards, decided in May 1854, that no foreigner, nor his assignee, can hold a copyright in England, unless he has his residence in that country.

In this view of the matter, now that the question is no longer sneeringly asked in England, "Who reads an American book?" an international copyright would inure greatly to the benefit of American authors. For it has been shown in the recent discussion that "literary piracy" is carried on to a greater extent by English than it is by American publishers.

"HONEST BEN WADE."

His Opinion of a Protective Tariff in the Next Congress and the Coming Nomination.

Tuesday evening Mr. Benjamin F. Wade, ex-Senator from Ohio and ex-Vice President of the United States, was stopping at the Astor House, and was interviewed by the New York *Herald* reporter. We present his views on

THE TARIFF:

Reporter—As you are just from Washington, Senator, I presume you can foreshadow something with reference to the formation of Congressional committees. Will they be likely to favor a high tariff?

Senator—Undoubtedly they will. There is a popular impression with you in the East that tariffs are unpopular in the West. They are not. When we have placed ourselves there squarely in favor of tariff, at just those times we have received our greatest majorities, although the Chicago *Tribune* and a few leaders have opposed us in it. I am in favor of such an arrangement of the tariff as will enable us to pay off at least fifty millions per annum, and as much more as we can without being too burdensome. The Republican party is stronger to-day in the West than it ever was, and this is because it is in favor of a tariff and preserving the national integrity.

AND GRANT'S RENOMINATION.

Reporter—Will President Grant be renominated?

Senator—Certainly he will. He never was as strong as he is to-day, and, I think, he will be selected to a second term by as large a proportionate majority as President Monroe after the war of 1812. Then the country approved his course and sought quietude, and was not willing to risk a change, and so it is now with Grant. The country wishes to be quiet, is not willing to risk a change, will move along in its present beaten channels, pay its debts and emerge from all of our troubles with its power undiminished and its credit abroad the best of any nation in the world.

Reporter—Do you believe there will be any change in the Cabinet before the coming Presidential election?

Senator—I do not know positively anything about it. I believe Mr. Fish would be glad to retire, but I think the President's anxiety for him to remain will be paramount. I saw the President but a short time, and did not converse with him on this subject. There were but few Congressmen in Washington, and as all the hotels were being repaired I could hardly find a place to sleep, and was glad to get away when my business was finished.

After being entertained very agreeably for some time by the ex Vice President upon social topics of minor importance the reporter bade him good night and retired.

The Next Presidency.

[From the Worcester (Mass) Spy.]

The Springfield *Republican* begins a discussion of the next Republican nomination for the presidency. In maintaining that Gen. Grant should not be renominated, and gives a list of prominent men from which his successor can be successfully chosen. It says. "Of the President's friends for instance, whose leadership would remove all pretexts for division and opposition, there are Colfax, and Boutwell, and Gen. Hawley of equally good Republicans, who have more or less separated in personal sympathies from the administration, are Mr. Sumner and Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts; Horace Greeley, Gen Cox, of Ohio; Senator Trumbull and Judge Davis, of Illinois; Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania."

There are three or four capable men among those here named; but the list as a whole is not attractive. Our smiling friend, Mr. Colfax, is good as far as he goes, but he is not equal to the highest style of statesmanship; he is not strong enough for it in any respect. As for Greeley, he is Horace Greeley, and this is enough to say of him at present. If anybody can tell what General Cox would do as President, we should like to hear it. We are not able to see that he is a strong, trustworthy man, or that he is likely to get much beyond dilettantism in statesmanship. Gov. Curtin is—well, does the editor of the *Republican* actually know much of Gov. Curtin? It is our opinion that he will not get the nomination. Gratz Brown's political record in Missouri for some time past does not attract us to support him, for it does not allow us to feel much confidence in his judgment; and Judge Davis is still less acceptable, on account of his political record and his general unfitness to undertake the duties of President at the present time. It is amusing to hear him named as "one of those good Republicans who have more or less separated in personal sympathies from the administration." The truth is, he is one of those bad Republicans who went into the Democratic party through the slough of Andy Johnsonism.

It was understood that private notice had been given that certain journals among others the New York *Tribune* would come out strongly against the renomination of General Grant, after the November elections. When they have made up their issue against him distinctly, we shall know better what to think of their opposition. Meanwhile, we do not see how they can contrive any issue of this kind which will have any influence with the people. In Missouri, the Gratz Brown Republicans "separated in sympathy with the administration," because the President would not allow the influence of his administration to be used in aid of their conspiracy to break down the Republican party in that State by means of a league with the Democratic party. He was right, and we don't believe they will be in a hurry to invite the Republican party of the country to discuss the actual cause of their complaint.

If those who oppose the renomination of Gen. Grant, could bring forward a candidate qualified for the office, in mind, character and political knowledge, and entirely faultless in all respects, they would doubtless get a hearing and might carry their point. We remember that there was a very active and earnest movement to prevent the renomination of Abraham Lincoln; but it failed miserably, because it lacked a substantial basis, and yet it seemed to many good Republicans that Mr. Lincoln's administration had not been entirely faultless. We wait to see what issue will be made up for popular use against Gen. Grant. Independent journalism is an excellent thing; but it is not always identical with reckless criticism, and to realize it, there must be independence of prejudice, egotistical ambition and special aims which disregard the general interest, as well as independence of government favor and all other sinister influences.

Annus Mirabilis.

John Dryden, of whose fame as a lyric and satiric poet England has just cause to be proud, once wrote a poem, called the "Annus Mirabilis," in which he celebrated the events of the "wonderful year" 1666, during which the great fire of London occurred and the Duke of York gained his barren victory over the Dutch. If the events of 1666 were worthy of such a famous poet, what do these of 1871 deserve? The great fire of London did not compare with the one in Chicago, and besides this, 1871 has witnessed the greatest forest fires ever known, battles before which the Duke of York's exploit becomes insignificant, terrible famine and pestilence in Persia, cholera all over the East, extending as far west as Constantinople, earthquakes which have submerged islands in mid-ocean, hurricanes, and many other wonderful events. Truly, it has been an "Annus Mirabilis," and to mourn and celebrate its sad and wonderful events is a task well worthy of a poet with even greater genius than Dryden, if any such now live or shall appear in the not too distant future.

A New Railway Precaution.

A Michigan railroad company has attached to thirty-four of its locomotives a new style of alarm bell. The bell is so attached that when the engine goes the bell rings, being struck once at the hammer once at each revolution of the driving wheels. Being placed directly in front of the boiler, the sound of the bell is seldom heard by the engineer or fireman, and cannot be heard on the train, consequently it is no annoyance to passengers, while it is claimed its position causes the sound to be thrown forward, and conducted by the earth and the railroad track or rails, so that it can be heard a considerable distance in advance of the train, thus giving timely warning. The General Superintendent of the road thinks some recent accidents would have been certainly prevented by the use of this invention.

THE AGRICULTURAL GRANT.

BY GIL PIERCE.

My summer rambles take me through
Some quaint and some new erected places,
Among the men with brawny arms
And ruddy faces.

And such a one I met last night,
At county fairs the constant winner;
His pate was brown, his hands were hard,
His name was Skinner.

Thus spake the agricultural man,
While sweat upon his forehead glistened,
And I sat calmly in the fence
And smoked and listened:

"Some say that Grant ain't fest the man
To plow the corn and turn the stubble.
But, feely, I can't jedge very wee
What makes the trouble.

"He don't go lecturin', to be sure,
About the c.re to wheat when it ealms;
But, woh! the way his crops come in,
Beats thunder-lightnin'.

"It's hain't writ books to tell ye how
To pick out punkin seeds that's holler,
But mind you, when his corn's laid by,
He's his hoe's foiler.

"We're cu'rous critters—allers quick
To praise or blame a man in station;
We'd probly show a heap more sense
By moderation.

"Now Grant don' know 'bout plowing deep,
Or drainin', either in a I know on.
But your best bet the patch he drags
Will do to sow on.

"And look, too, at his garden truck
It seems to me, by Dimocration,
That he has raised the biggest *beats*
In all creation.

"And when he takes his little scythe,
And round about his person swings it,
As sure's you're born, he strikes for grain,
And allers brings it.

"'It's luck,' well, mebbe 'tis, you know,
I won't say 'tis, or I won't deny it,
But you let some of your great men
Jest try it.

"It may be luck—it may be fate;
Sometimes I ask myself what wuz it?
The only thing I know is, that
The critter duz it.

"The Britishers are p'aying up;
The 'ebs have well nigh quit conniving;
Our debt is growing less and less,
And things is thriving.

"The 'injun smokes his pipe in peace;
The nigger sings his lond hosanner,
And, as the boys say down in town,
That's what ails Henner."

"And so I've 'bout made up my mind
That things can't easily be mended;
That, taken all in all, the farm
The farm is darn well tended.

"'Shake!' Wal, I don't care if I do;
But, stranger, here is what the rule is:
When any chap shakes hands on that,
He drinks to Uliss.

"Taste ain't no licker on the farm,
But here is beer, and there is cider;
Just take your choice, and then git down
And stand beside her."

I named the cider, then got down,
And with the farmer took my station;
And then and there we both indorsed
The Administration.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Who Should Not Smoke.

"Is smoking injurious?" This is an every-day question apt to be put by patients to their doctors. Like most broad questions of the kind, it involves far too many considerations to admit of being answered by a plain yes or no. A medical man, Dr. E. B. Gray, who has long been a moderate smoker, and watches the effects of the habit on himself and others, here offers what he belives to be the true answer of the question.

First of all, there must be an understanding about the quality of the tobacco to be smoked. Bad, i. e., rank, quickly intoxicating and prostrating tobacco (certain kinds of shag and cavendish, for instance), must always be injurious. Few can smoke them at all—none habitually, at least—with impunity. So, too, with regard to quantity; even good tobacco smoked to excess will, to a certainty, be injurious to the smoker, sooner or later, in some way or another. Of the various evil effects of excessive smoking, more will be said presently.

Next, as to smokers. There are people to whom any tobacco, however smoked, is simply poison, causing, even in small doses, vomiting, pallor, and alarming prostration. Such people never get seasoned to its effects, even after repeated trials, and if they are wise they will forever let it alone. They will display still further wisdom by not presuming to make laws for others who have not the same idiosyncracy.

No one can enjoy smoking or smoke with impunity when out of health. The phrase "out of health," is definite enough to frame a general rule. At the same time, it is useful to know what, if any, are the particular disorders and conditions of health in which tobacco does special harm. As far as the writer's knowledge goes, these have never been specified by medical writers as clearly as is desirable.

To begin, a man with a bad appetite will, if he smoke, most assuredly eat still less—a noteworthy fact for smokers or others recovering from a wasting illness or "off their feed" from whatever cause. This effect of tobacco, by the way, while an evil to a sick man, who cannot eat enough, becomes a boon to the starved man, who cannot get enough to eat; and ample illustration of this was furnished among the French and German soldiers in the recent war. Again, no man should smoke who has a dirty tongue, a bad taste in his mouth, or a weak or disordered digestion. In any such case he cannot relish his tobacco. It should be a golden rule with smokers, that the pipe or cigar which is not smoked with relish had better not be smoked at all. Indigestion in every shape is aggravated by smoking, but most especially that form of it commonly known as atonic and accompanied with flatulence. Diarrhœa, as a rule, is made worse by smoking.

One of the commonest and earliest effects of excessive or untimely smoking is to make the hand shake. This gives the clue to another class of persons, who ought not to smoke—persons, namely, who have weak, unsteady nerves, and suffer from giddiness, confussion of sight, tremulous hands, tendency to stammer, or any such symptoms. And if tobacco does harm in mere functional weakness, still less allowable is it in actual organic disease of the nervous system; as, for instance, where there exists any degree of paralysis or other sign of degenerative change in the brain or spinal cord. The improper use of tobacco does beyond question somehow interfere with due nutrition of nerve substance. An illustration of this, familiar to oculists and medical men, is the so-called tobacco-amaurosis, a failure of vision occuring in excessive smokers from mal-nutrition of the retina. Another class of persons who ought not to smoke are those who have weak or unsteady circulation, and complain of such troubles as palpitation, cardiac pain, intermittent pulse, habitually cold hands and feet, or chronic languor.

Lastly, there is reason for believing that the habitual use of tobacco is likely to retard the due growth and development of the body. If so, no one should become a smoker till he is well past the period of puberty. Boys, moreover, have no excuse for smoking, for they are spared the hard wear and tear of adult life.

Now after eliminating those who from idiosyncrasy cannot, and those who from bodily silmness or from tender years should not smoke, there will still always be a large residuum of happy folks who can smoke, enjoy smoke, and are indeed the better for it. There are those who use tobacco without abusing it—use it, that is to say, in moderate quantity, in due season, and honestly for the sake of the comfort which it gives them—from comfort every bit as legitimate as that which drinkers of tea, coffee or wine extract in each case from their favorite beverage.

Curiosities of Memory.

John Kemble used to say that he could learn a whole number of the *Morning Post* in four days, and General Christie made a similar assertion; but it is not known how far either of them verified this statement. Robert Dillon could repeat in the morning six columns of a newspaper he had read over night. During the repeal debates in the House of Commons, thirty-seven years ago, one of the members wrote out his speech, sent it to the newspapers, and repeated it to the house in the evening; it was found to be the same, verbatim, as that which he had written out. John Fuller, a land agent in Norfolk, could remember every word of a sermon, and write it out correctly after going home; this was tested by comparing his written account with the clergyman's manuscript. Scaliger could repeat a hundred verses or more after hearing them read a single time. Seneca could repeat two thousand words on hearing them once. Magliabecchi, who had a prodigious memory, was once put to a severe test. A gentleman lent him a manuscript, which was read and returned. The owner, some time afterward, pretending he had lost it, begged Magliabecchi to write out as much as he could remember; whereupon the latter, wrote out the whole essay. Cyrus, if some of the old historians are to be credited, could remember the the name of every soldier in his immense army. There was a Corsican boy who could rehearse forty thousand words, whether sense or nonsense, as they were dictated, and then repeat them in the reversed order, without making a single mistake. A physician of Massachusetts, about half a century ago, could repeat the whole of "Paradise Lost" without mistake, although he had not read it for twenty years. Euler, the great mathematician, when he became blind, could repeat the whole of Virgil's "Æneid," and could remember the first line and the last line on every page of the particular edition which he had been accustomed to read before he became blind.

One kind of retentive memory may be considered as the result of sheer hard work, a determination toward one particular achievement, without reference either to cultivation or to memory on other subjects. This is frequently shown by persons in humble life in regard to the Bible. An old beggar man at Stirling, known some forty years ago as Blind Aleck, afforded an instance of this. He knew the whole of the Bible by heart; insomuch that, if a sentence were read to him, he could name book, chapter, and verse; or, if the book, chapter and verse were named, he could give the exact words. A gentleman, to test him, repeated a verse, purposely making one verbal inaccuracy; Aleck hesitated, named the place where the passage is to be found, but at the same time pointed out the verbal error. The same gentleman asked him to repeat the ninetieth verse of the seventh chapter of the book of Numbers. Aleck almost instantly replied, "There is no such verse, that chapter has only eighty-nine verses."

CORNS.

The complete solvent and destroyer of Corns will be found in the Corn Solvent sold in pencils, which is touched to the corn, or bunion, or wart, and in a few days it is completely dissolvid and the piece left smooth and healthy. Be careful to get none but those sold at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, as many of the Solvents made in imitation of these are worthless. Price 50 cents; 60 cents by mail.

THE BEST SYRINGES, ALL KINDS.
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NOW THEY ARE FRESH.

Fresh arrival. Just received: 50 cases St. Louis Michigan Water. 25 cases of Hathord Saratoga Water. 10 cases of High Rock Congress Water. 10 barrels Blue Lick Water. Just received direct from the Springs. James E. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store and Mineral Water Depot, corner Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair).

N. B—Where you will find the finest Mineral Water in the city, Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick and Congress on draught, drawn from the marble founts, and one of the finest west of New York cits.

Remember at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S, corner Penn and Sixth streets.

ARREST DECAY.

When a plant or a tree begins to decay it must needs die. It cannot be revitalized. But it is not so with human beings. A human ruin can be repaired, strengthened, restored, though a brown leaf or a withered blade of grass can never be made green again. In the autumn of life, or even in its winter, when nature seems to be giving way under the pressure of years, it is still possible to retard the progress of decay, and to lend to age more than its wonted vigor. As a means of promoting this object Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all restoratives. It will not make the old young, but it will prevent, lessen, or soothe the infirmities which are the unusual accompaniments of the decline of life. For debility and lack of nervous power, from whatever cause arising, it is the medicine that of all others before the world, best deserves the name of a specific. In rainy, in low-porting properties, in its adaptation to weak stomachs and feeble organizations, it has no competitor among the tonics of the pharmacopœia, nor among proprietory remedies. Besides its strengthening principle, it possesses alterative and regulating properties of the highest order, and as an anti-bilious medicine is far preferable to any of the preparations containing mercury. Time has shown that for physical decay, nervous debility, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and intermittent fever, Hostetter's Bitters is absolutely without a rival. This is the season of the fall of the leaf; let it remind the old, the feeble, the sickly, to invigorate and reanimate their systems with this great vegetable tonic and alterative.

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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Furs, Furs, Furs!
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
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Respectfully call the attention of their customers and the public to their very extensive stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's FURS, embracing every quality and style.

Elegant Seal Skin Sacques,
Elegant Astrachan Sacques,
Elegant Hudson Bay Sable Sets,
Elegant Mink Sable Sets,
Elegant Seal Skin Sets,
Elegant Royal Ermine Sets,
Elegant Black Martin Sets.

Fitch, Squirrel, Alaska, etc., and all the grades of FURS manufactured.
Our Goods are the Very Best, and we guarantee to sell at New York and Philadelphia prices. ROBES, of all kinds. FURS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS and MUFFLERS in great variety.
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NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.

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MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
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All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin)
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WM. SEMPLE'S,
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Attractive Prices.
At $1.00,
6-4 All Wool Plaids
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 12½c., Good Styles Delaines.
At 25c., Heavy Poplin Plaids, an extra bargain.
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A large stock of LADIES' SEAMLESS FELT and BALMORAL SKIRTS, PLAID and STRIPED WOOLEN and BROCHE SHAWLS at the lowest prices, at
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165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
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Largest Assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
Ladies, Men and Boys,
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
Retail Stores of
HORNE & CO.
MEN'S
All Wool Scotch Underwear,
WILL NOT SHRINK.
Scarlet Flannel & Cashmere
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
White All Wool Underwear.
WHITE MERINO
Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes.
SHETLAND AND CLOUDED
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
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WHITE SHETLAND & CLOUDED,
SEPARATE OR IN FULL SUIT.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers,
EVERY GRADE AND SIZE.
VESTS AT 75c. EACH.
MISSES', CHILDS'
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FULL LINE AT
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197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
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MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
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Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
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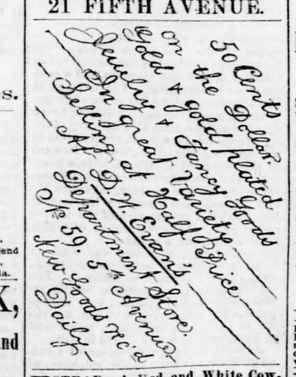
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.



ESTRAY.—A Red and White Cow, the shell of one horn broken. Anyone learning information at the Register's Office, Court House, will receive compensation for their trouble.
no10:c9

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Goods.
MUSICAL CHAIRS,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
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Rich Sash Ribbons.
Lace and Embroideries,
Lace Collars and
Handkerchiefs,
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FURS! FURS!
A choice stock of Ladies', Misses and Children's Fur Capes and Muffs, at low prices.
CHILDREN'S KNIT SETS
Muffs and Capes,
VERY CHEAP.
Hoods, Nubias and Opera Caps.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
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115. 115.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a tri Fast and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
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Since all U.S. Bonds
Have for some time past commanded such a premium, and the Government is no longer a borrower, Capitalists and Investors have urged us to carefully examine for recommendation any and all
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ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO. 7 *per cent. Bonds, free of all taxes, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*
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OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN R. R. 7-30 *Gold Bonds, with large Land Grants, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*
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Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

no28:d1

CONVERSION

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅝ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to AVAILABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, netting from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 18, 1871.

Money continues active, and the decline in loanable rates is hardly to be remarked. There is perhaps more disposition to let out money upon bond or stock collateral at less interest than earlier in the week, but the improvement as to commercial paper is yet scarcely noticeable. Our eastern advices still report money comparatively abundant at reasonable figures upon call loans, but for mercantile paper, or time loans on approved collaterals (Government or Railway Bonds) scarce and high.

Dealings in local securities light, and prices in the main fairly steady.

The Philadelphia market shows some activity in Reading, Penna. Central and Camden & Amboy. The last named stock has advanced steadily since the confirmation of the lease to the Penna. Central, and is selling at high figures. The holders of Cleveland & Pittsburgh are sanguine that it will sell at the same figures immediately after the vote of the stockholders is made confirming a lease to the same parties upon substantially the same terms. The vote is to be taken on Tuesday next, the 21st of November.

Government Bonds have been active and higher for a few days past, and are now above par, in gold. The foreign demand is said to be growing in volume, and the rapid absorption of the new loan at 5 per cent will pave the way for the 4½ per cents.

The Railway list in New York was weaker most of the day, but improved after the announcement of a favorable Bank Statement.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1871	117¾	117¾
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
" 1867	114¾	114¾
1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109½	110
Currency 6s	113½	113½
Gold	111¾	111
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	91¾	91¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87
Erie	31¾	30⅞
Reading	111¾	111¾
Lake Shore	93	93
Do Scrip	79¾	—
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	134	135
Rock Island	107	107
Chicago & N W	69¾	69⅜
Do. Preferred	89	89
St. Paul, Common	37¾	37¾
Do. Preferred	78	78
Wabash	61¾	62¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	98
Ohio & Mississippi	40¾	40⅝
Pacific Mail	40¾	41
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	77¾
Adams Express	57	55
U. S. Express	57¾	55
Wells, Fargo	55	55
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.		
Penna. Central	58¾	58¾
Reading R. R.	59¾	59¾
Camden & Amboy	134	134
Lehigh Navigation	55	55
Lehigh Valley R. R.	48	48
Catawissa R. R.	17	17
Central Transportation	47	47
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	73	73

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	114¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5-2 Jan. & Jy.'67	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	111¾	U. P. R. R.	80¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	103
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	113¾

NEW YORK November 18, 1871.

The gold market was dull to-day, the price being 111. Loans were from 1 to 3 per cent. for carrying. Daily clearances $83,750,000. Money was easy throughout the day at 5 to 6 per cent. on call, with exceptional loans at a to 4 later in the day.

The Bank statement is favorable, and shows an increase in reserve of nearly two millions. The following are the changes for the week: Loans, increase $1,531,800
Specie, increase 2,240,800
Legal tenders, increase 4,911,500
Deposits, increase 5,800,
Circulation, decrease ..... 45,800.

Governments have been firm all day. The bonds were not very active. Stocks have been rather dull, except Union Pacific, Western Union and Ohio. Reading has also been strong. The market closed dull. The removal of the office of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road from Boston to this city will be made early next week. All the new directors are New York men.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 117¾; 5-20's, '62, 111¾; '64, 111¾; '65, 111¾; do new 114¾; '67 114¾; '68, 114¾; 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6's, 113½.

STATE BONDS—Missouri 6's, 91; Tennessee, old, 66¾; do new 66; Virginia, new, 67; do old 69¾; North Carolina, old, 38¾; do new 39¼.

MISCELLANEOUS — Western Union Telegraph, 87¾; Quicksilver, 23¾; Adams Express, 55; Mariposa, 9; do preferred, 20; American Merchants Union do, 79¾; United States do, 87¾; Pacific Mail, 41; New York Central, 91¾; Scrip, 87; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 69; Harlem, 122¾; do preferred, 127½; Reading, 111¾; Michigan Central, 131; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 134½; North Western, 69¾; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 107½; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 38¾; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 62; do preferred, 80¾; Ft. Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 18; do preferred, 50; Chicago and Alton, 116¾; do preferred, 119; Ohio and Mississippi, 40¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cincinnati, 88; Burlington and Quincy, 120; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific Bonds, 102¾; Union, 91.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 18, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice at 90@95 cts; fair to medium 80@85.

APPLES—The market continues sluggish with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements and prices are weak, particularly for common and medium grades, in bad order, of which the arrivals recently have largely consisted. Prime winter fruit, however, is held pretty firmly at all prices. We continue to quote at $1@2 per bbl for inferior to fair and $2.50@3 for good to prime.

BUTTER—There is an active demand for the better grades and the supply of this kind is light; we advance our quotations to 24@25 for prime to choice and 18@22 for fair to medium. Common butter continues dull and may be quoted nominally at 10@12 cts.

BROOM CORN—Is quoted steady at 8@11 cts, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is scarce and in demand; small sales, in store, at $4.25@4.50 per bushel and choice at $5.75. Receipts continue increasing.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@35c.

CARBON OIL—Is weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to 21¾@21½ for standard brands, in car load lots—usual advance for small lots.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 80@90 cts per bushel.

CREMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00, per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CIDER—The arrivals within the past week or two have been increasing, but with a fair demand prices are still maintained, $5@8 per bbl, according to quality.

CHANGE BILLS—Quoted at $12@13 for Jersey cut-throat, and $17@18 for Sackett's.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Prime New York Goshen, 19½@20; prime Ohio Goshen, 18@18½; Factory, 12@14; Dairy, 13@15½.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, quiet and unchanged; halves, 10@11; do quarters, mixed, 8@9; quarters, 7@8. Apples—6@6¾ for good southern; 7@8¾ for prime bright western.

EGGS—The market is firm in consequence of the very meagre supply and limited receipts and fresh sell readily at 30. Pickeled eggs still quoted 20@25.

FLOUR—Dealers generally report the flour market quiet and unchanged. Good spring extras, $4.75@5.00; choice to choice family, $5.25@5.50; fancy white wheat, $7@7.50; choice Minnesotas $7.75. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.75. The demand is entirely local, and the market is mainly for small lots.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, 74@76 cts; to the trade: usual advance for small lots.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for Wheat, and, with light stocks and limited receipts, the mills are taking all that offers at quotations, $1.40@1.45 for fair to choice red, and $1.45@1.50 for white. The corn market is unchanged, but we note unusually small Oats are steady, and, if anything, a shade firmer, though unchanged; 45@46 for good to prime; 43@44 for good to prime white; the receipts, if is expected, will soon commence to fall off, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads and the very low price. Rye quiet and unchanged, 85@90 cts, buying and selling. New Corn is reported dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and though nominal prices are not quotably lower; sales, on wharf and track, at 50@57. Some operators are inclined to think that the market has touched bottom. Old Corn is dull also, though, so far as we can learn, the offerings are not large; may be quoted at 60@65 cts. Barley in moderate steady demand for Barley, and prices are well maintained, 80@85 for fair to prime spring, and 85@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market presents but little that is new or important. In New York, Coffee and Sugar remain quiet and rather dull, and business, as has been the case all week, is at a complete stand-still. Sugars are still reported nominally unchanged, but in consequence of an increased demand, mainly from refiners, but there is no advance in prices. Molasses, particularly New Orleans, partially old stock, dull. Syrups, quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13; A. 13¾; B. 13¼; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¼. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11½; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10@11. Demarara, 12½@13. Sugar House Sugars—Fair to good refining, 7 Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy, 24@25; Choice, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 21@21¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@ 26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 26 Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 72. White Honey, 72. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 75. Sugar House Drips, 35. Other grades, 38@39. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾; Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 55. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.40.

STARCH—Pittsburgh, 6@6½ cts.

HONEY—Quoted at 25@35 cts per lb—but few sales above 30.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; Scutched, $190@195.

HOMINY—Is selling, in a jobbing way, at $5.50 per bbl.

HAY—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales of baled, on wharf and track, at $20@25 per ton, as to quality.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra quoted at 82@85 and No. 2 at 75.

LIME—Kittanning white, $2.60@2.65 per bbl. Cleveland $2.35; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran by the car load, at $16@20 per ton. Middlings quoted at $33.00@35.00.

NUTS—Chestnuts unchanged at $3.25@3.50. Walnuts, $4.50@5.00. Shellbarks, $4.50@5.00.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common reds, $2.00@2.75 per bbl; Silver Skins, $3@3.25.

POULTRY—Full supply of dressed turkeys at 12@13 cts, and Turkeys at 16@18. Live chickens 50@60 cts per pair, according to size.

POTATOES—Are in fair supply, at 60 cts, by the car load, and 65@70 cts for small lots. Mixed at 55, dull at 50@55. Prime Jersey sweets, $4 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; ribbed sides, 8¾; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sides, 9¾; canvassed and sugar cured hams, 15. 15¾. Lard: in tes, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11¾. Hams—Sugar cured, 15@16; smoked beef, 16@. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 11.

RAGS—Mixed, 2½@3 cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.50 by the car load.

SEEDS—Clover Seed in quoted, in first hands, at $5.75@6.00 and Timothy at $2.75@3. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.45@2.50.

SHAKER CORN—13@14 cts per lb.

SUMAC—Tennessee is quoted at 4¾ cts per lb, or $2.50@3.00 per bushel.

TURNIPS—Very dull; quoted nominally at 35@40 cts per bushel.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY November 18, 1871.

RECEIPTS STOCK.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows. This week. Last week.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	340 cars.	331 cars.
Hogs	258 "	230 "
Sheep	16 "	13 "
Horses	10 "	13 "
Mules	6 "	15 "
Total	674 "	603 "

CATTLE.

Since the date of our last report, on Thursday (16th), the market has been rather quiet and the volume of business small, though this week's receipts will be scarcely sold at less than anything else; to-day there are several lots in the pens unsold, and it is probable that they will have to be held over until Monday; it is very seldom that there are any buyers here on Saturday, as they usually return east on Friday—had these cattle arrived a day or two sooner, they could have sold at better all round prices. In regard to the general tone of the market, it differs but little from that of last week; the demand, as already intimated, was fully up to the supply while in regard to prices, there was but little change, except the extra shipping cattle, averaging from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, may be fairly quoted at 5@6 cents gross, for choice to prime dry fed. The great bulk of the cattle this week were bought for shipping, and were but few for city use. Philadelphia buyers in attendance and they bought but very few if any. In addition to the Yorkers, there were a number of country buyers, and between the two the cattle, up until to-day, were pretty well cleaned up.

The prices from Monday to Friday were less favorable, and this caused many operators to regard the prospects for next week with some apprehension. Philadelphia was bare this week, and this accounts, mainly for the limited attendance of Philadelphia buyers. All the eastern markets are reported unsettled, and it behoves operators, therefore, to exercise more than ordinary caution.

Mleery Brothers sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
18	21,490	5 00	18	18,040	4 95
18	19,630	5 25	18	17,620	4 25
6	4 700	4 40	18	20,650	4 60
19	19,000	5 75			

Holmes, L. & Co sold:

10	12,440	5 20	10	10,520	4 25
18	20,940	4 90	18	19,980	4 40
18	15,100	4 10	18	21,020	4 75
32	37,880	4 62	18	15,680	4 00
21	17,500	4 75	2	4,080	4 75

Sadler, H & Co, sold:

15	15,800	4 30	15	19,150	5 00
19	19,050	5 10			

Hazelwood & B sold:

16	20,330	5 00	17	20,820	4 75
18	19,000	4 65	18	21,260	5 35
111	25,300	4 50	12	4,030	4 80
20	25,180	4 35	4	1,690	4 90
22	24,630	4 90			

Smith, Watson & B sold:

48	10,730	4 40	58	8,590	4 50
60	18,770	4 70	58	21,210	4 20
21	5,680	4 65	8	2,780	4 40

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

79	24,300	4 75	95	13,950	4 75
90	24,560	4 75	95	26,440	4 40
100	27,790	4 65	48	14,000	4 50
60	16,650	4 70	64	12,190	4 80
62	14,120	4 40	92	22,440	4 50
123	28,140	4 45	112	25,450	4 55
111	24,450	4 45	59	13,250	4 45
90	24,030	4 75	120	26,440	4 55
141	36,340	4 50	126	27,780	4 40
30	8,290	4 30			

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Flour dower; superfine $6.50, XX $6.50@7.25, XXX $7.37½@ 7.50. Corn easier; mixed and yellow 70@71c. Lard easier; tierce 9¼c; keg 11c. Cotton active and firmer; sales of 7,500 bales good ordinary at 17¾@17¾c; low middlings 18@18¼c; middlings 18¾@19c; receipts of 3,318 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,922 bales; New York 1,846 bales; stock of 90,009 bales.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 18, 1871.

The petroleum trade has not been characterized by anything especially important during the past week, excepting a still further decline in prices. Refined is lower than it has been for several years, and the indications today are that it has, for the present, at least, touched bottom; this is evident from the fact that there was considerable inquiry at 21¾, at which figure sales were made yesterday, and no sellers; furthermore, there were telegrams bidding 21¾, and, at the same time, asking if 21¾ would not buy, to name a price. It is considered very singular that refined should drop down to such a low point in the present condition of affairs. If stocks were excessively large, if exporters could not sell their exchange, or if tonnage was scarce and ocean freights exhorbitant, as was the case some two months ago, why then it would not seem so strange. Stocks in the east are not larger than usual; in Europe, the supply is somewhat in excess of the same time last year, but there has, as we noted in one other day, been a large increase in the consumptive demand, and it is steadily increasing. There is no scarcity of vessels, nor are freights much, if any, higher than usual. In view of these facts, some operators are inclined to think that the refined market will improve before the close of the year, though, of course, no one expects anything like fancy prices. It strikes the trade generally, however, that refined is too low, and this is evident from the fact that it is away down below the cost of production. Crude continues very firm, and, as compared with yesterday, a shade lower; sale of one barge—the first sale of the kind made for several months—at 10¾, and we can report a settlement of 7,000 bbls, after this year, at 10½. Parker—sales at $3.95@ 3.97. It is worthy of note that last year, when refined was down to 22¾, crude was at one point it touched—crude was selling at about $3.00.

Receipts crude this week, 17,308 bbls; last week, 14,993; January 1st to date, 1,015,349 same time last year, 954,203. Exports refined this week, 12,645; last week, 14,122; January 1st to date, 661,253; same time last year, 691,387.

CRUDE OIL SHIPPED PER W. V. R. R.

Citizens O W, account T King 234
Citizens O W, account T King 455
Standard O W, account Vamaker 8
Standard O W, account W Stewart 314
Lilly O W, account W Stewart 468
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart 370
Total 1,022

OIL SHIPPED PAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Contracted at Pittsburgh for the week:

John Spear & Co., 59 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wegner 3-8 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montgomery, K & Co 348 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wegner 3-8 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Hubbard, J J & Co., 316 bbls re. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro. 304 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 810 bbls refined oil to Tack, Bros & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,030 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H & Co., 107 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 107 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY. November 18.—*Through*—28 pkgs groceries, C Reis; 18 do do, J Lockhart; 3 pkgs salt, Merchant & Co; 10 bbls whiskey, R L Palmer; 2 pkgs furniture, Arrison & Co; 3 bales batting, McClung; 50 bbls 19 gales bay, A S Carlisle; 50 do flour, McKirdy & McGinnis; 1 bbl whiskey, R L Chatland; 17 bales hay, 50 bbls apples, H J McCracken Bro.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, November 18—41 sks corn, R H Conway; lot lumber, Hern r, W & Co; 16 bales hay, J Weaver, 53 bbls apples, Jacob Zeigler; 12 sks wheat, S K Hall; 1 do sund, 885 gals s ware, W D Cooper; 3 bbls c ese, L L Crawford; 740 gallons ware, W Hasare & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather was cloudy and clear at Intervals with every indication of more rain. The river continues to recede steadily although it is still in good navigable condition.

The Collier and barges departed for St. Louis yesterday with a heavy cargo of Pittsburgh manufactures.

The Mary Davage, Rover, Sam. Brown and Baltic, all with cargoes of iron ore arrived on Saturday.

Thus far but few disasters have been reported to the coal fleet. The Glyser grounded five barges and a flat at Merriman; Jacob Painter, four barges at Crow's Island; Brilliant, one barge at Merriman and another at Hay's Ripple.

The John F. Tolle, Capt. Geo. D. Moore, is announced to depart for New Orleans to-day. Mr. B. F. Blood is in charge of the office.

The Allington is due here from Cincinnati to-day, and will return to-morrow. Freight will be received for her this morning at the wharfboat by Mr. Chas. Fairman.

The Exchange is en route from Cincinnati. Capt. Ed. Evans is in command.

The Juniata was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

—The action of the Louisville convention after a full discussion of all the objectionable features in the present steamboat law, resulted in referring the whole subject to an Executive Committee of two from each State in the Union, with instructions and authority to prepare such a bill, or make such amendments to the present law as they shall deem best, and to have the same ready to present to Congress on the opening of its next session. Cincinnati Gazette.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee, a sub-committee of six were appointed, consisting of J. F. Stockdale, Pittsburgh; E. W. Gould, of St. Louis; J. T. Whiting, of Detroit; C. W. Copeland, of New York, and J. B. Brown, of Baltimore, who are to meet at Pittsburgh November 21, and prepare a new steamboat bill, making it conform as nearly as possible to the requirements of navigation and the protection of life and property when afloat. Then, it was decided to Washington City, where they are to meet the Executive Committee in a body, and submit to them the bill as prepared.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Capt. Jesse George is negotiating with Capt. John K. Booth for the purchase of the Allehony Belle No 4. Capt. George has also contracted at Pittsburgh for the construction of 60 white pine barges to bring coal from Kanawha, and the Traveler will leave there to-day with a full tow of theses barges, to be delivered at Point Pleasant. He is now interested in a new cannel coal mine, just opened and being worked, up the Kanawha.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—We clip the following items from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Friday: Clerk Anderson, of the Grand Central State, and Major Morris Dorsey arrived from Wheeling, together with Capt. T. L. Evans, from Pittsburgh. The latter has taken command of the Exchange, and will load and start her for Pittsburgh forthwith, where she will be lengthened. The Arlington relieved her of her two passengers and will go on the Emma Graham. Capt. Asa Sheppard came down from Wellsville and resumed his duties in the office of the Arlington, leaving for Pittsburgh to-day.

Last week two libels were filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court, on New Albany, against the steamboat Leondias, her tackle, engines, apparel and furniture. The engines of the Leondias were seized by the Marshal upon monitions issued from the Court. Wednesday, Capt. David Barnes, of Evansville, Ind., bonded the boat, &c., out, with John H. Aston, of New Albany, as surety. The bond in each case was fixed at $1,500.

—The following named vessels were lying at Shippingport and Portland on Thursday: Sprague, Dan Rice, Lucy Bell, Grey Eagle, Edinburgh, Lioness No. 2, Robert Mitchell, John Gilmore, Simpson Horner, Boaz, Tarascon, Thomas Morrison, Jennie Roe, J. D. Nicholson, Gray Eagle, Charmer, Potomac, Emma, Elliott and Camelia.

—The Lake Superior was blown against the Kentucky shore at Charlestown, Indiana, on Quinoy, last Tuesday morning, sinking it in about 6 feet of water. A large quantity of freight aboard was recovered without loss.

—Capt. A. A. Barns sold the steamer Feita at New Orleans last Monday, to Capt. John W. Hinds, for the Alexandria river trade. The price paid was $10,000.

—Parris in Memphis offered $12,000 for the steamer Mary Morgan, and $13,000 for the Arkansas river trade. Capt. Paul's price was $14,000.

—One of Wiggins' ferry b ats collided with the George S. Wicks Tuesday; damage slight.

—The Terre Haute *Express*, of Wednesday, says: "There is a rise in the river here.—Freight is reported plentiful at Louisville for all points.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson.

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, on Monday, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future to confine their practice to their OLD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just Published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of a lecture delivered by the Institute of Anatomy, 1827 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on CHANGE OF LIFE—Critical Period with Females, interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be sent to any address, free of charge, on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters must be addressed as follows:
Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

☞ PITTSBURGH HOMŒPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 264 PENN ST.—DR. AUGUSTUS ELSE, long and well-known as the acting physician and manager of Dr. William Butler Whittier's business of this city, takes this opportunity to inform the sick and his patients that he has opened the above Institute for the treatment and cure of all special and nervous diseases. A most successful practice for nineteen years is sufficient guarantee to the sick that the same attention given to Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility, which is permanently cured. The effect of mercury eradicated. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated and cured. The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints. Send for the Doctor's pamphlet, a treatment in plain language, on venereal diseases; sent by mail for two stamps. All old patients who desire to consult the Doctor are requested to call, as no further charge is made for consultation, which is always free at the office. au8:s78

☞ $1,000 FORFEIT—NO SUGAR OF LEAD.—We pledge ourselves to the public and give the following forfeit: Whenever, under a penalty of one thousand dollars, that the ALLEGHENY CURE will not positively knock out a part cle of Sugar of Lead, or injurious drugs in any form whatever, and will not leave a trace of preparation, incapable of doing the least injury. WM. P. S AYNE,
WM. S. HAYNE,
Affirmed and subscribed before me, this seventh day of July, A. D. 1871.
PETER HAY, Alderman,
No. 4 Fourth ward, Philadelphia.

WHY "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER" IS SO HIGHLY ESTEEMED AND UNIVERSALLY USED.

BECAUSE—It never fails to restore gray or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness and beauty.

BECAUSE—It will soon stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.

BECAUSE—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.

BECAUSE—It is perfectly harmless, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.

BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance, and easily applied as water. Before anoiuting the skin a portion or sobbing anything.

BECAUSE—It is the cheapest article, and no Toilet is complete without it, and every leading Druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.

Price, 75 cents a bottle. D. P. WAYNE & SON, Philad'a. Sole Agents for the United States. Sold in Pittsburgh by MCCLURKAN & McKENNAN, 84 Market street, and opposite Postoffice. au8:s78

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THE TWO GREAT REMEDIES."
SWAYNE'S PANACEA cures worst cases of Scrofula.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT cures Itch, Tetter, &c.
SWAYNE'S PANACEA cures White swelling.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT cures Salt Rheum.
SWAYNE'S PANACEA cures Ulcerated Sore Throat.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT cures Itching Piles.
SWAYNE'S PANACEA cures Boils, Purifies the Blood.

For over a quarter of a century have these remedies been doing wonders in all parts of the world, producing extraordinary cures that put at defiance every other mode of treatment. Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by MCCLURKAN & McKENNAN, 84 Market street, and opposite Postoffice. au8:s78-MWF

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INCESSANTLY. SLEEP DISTURBED.

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It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

☞ ON MARRIAGE.—Essays for Young Men on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE, and ruin the happiness of thousands—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. se4:zii-DaT

☞ MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!—"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why! Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPES, 25 cents each; both for 50 cents.

Address, Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—This superb Hair Dye is the *best in the world*—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous—no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Dye is secured to every box with a splendid Black or natural Brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful, does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound, sold by all druggists. Factory 16 BOND STREET, N. Y. oct21:MWF-T

☞ AVOID QUACKS.—A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street New York.

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BOYD & MURRAY,

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CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

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Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. jel0:d43

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Alex.

HOME NEWS.

Committed—Robinson, the man who attempted to assassinate Mr. John W. Pittock, of the *Leader*, was on Saturday committed for a hearing which will take place to-day.

Re-arrested—Edgert, the man who shot Mr. Weaver at Wood's Run, was again arrested on Saturday and required to give bail in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at court. It is now feared that Mr. W's. injuries will prove fatal, erysipelas having set in.

We direct attention to the card of James Bredin, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, whose office is 91 Grant street. Mr. Bredin's ability and character as a lawyer, is of the highest order, being possessed of an extraordinary acuteness of perception so necessary in unravelling the mysteries and intricacies of legal questions. We can cheerfully commend him to those needing his services, because we know him to be superlatively honest and capable, while for assiduous attention to business he has no superior.

Collisions on the River.

Two collisions occurred on the river near the city on Friday afternoon.

The tow boat "Hunter" collided with one of the ferry boats plying between this city and Temperanceville. The result was the demolition of the bulk head and wheelhouse of the ferry boat, and slight damages to the "Hunter."

The tow boat "Coal Hill" run into a tow of coal barges a short distance above this point, sinking two of them and knocking in the forecastle and otherwise damaging the boat to some extent. We did not learn who was the owner of the sunken barges.

Highway Robbery.

Mr. John A. Hall of Meadville, while in Forest county several months since was robbed of money and notes amounting to over $3000, besides other valuable papers. He was beside assaulted and badly beaten by the fellowwayman. On Saturday night Chief of Police Furlong of Forest county arrived in this city with a warrant for one Joseph Hiltinger who is charged with being the guilty party in this case. It is thought that the accused is on his way to this city on a raft from the lumber regions and his arrival is expected to-day. Mayor Brush indorsed the warrant and detailed one of his officers to accompany Mr. Furlong.

Almost Drowned.

About dark last evening a little boy whose name we were unable to learn came very near being drowned at the Monongahela wharfboat near the foot of Ferry street. The little fellow, in company with about twenty of his companions was playing about a number of coal flats lying at that place, and in running from one to the another fell in. After sinking twice, a companion succeeded in reaching a pole to him which he held just enough to keep remaining in grasp hold of and be drawn to shore, when he dropped insensible. It took some time to resuscitate him but it was finally accomplished, and he was soon able to run about again.

Meetings To-day.

The Republicans of the Twelfth ward meet this evening at the O'Hara school house at 7½ o'clock to perfect arrangements in nominating ward officers.

The stockholders of the Kerstone Bank hold their election for Board of Directors between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

The Twin City Lodge A. P. A. will meet to organize at 7½ P. M., at Sorouli's new hall, Ninth avenue, Allegheny.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will meet at the Monongahela House, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Twenty-second Ward.

The Republican primary election for Council and ward officers for the above ward took place on Saturday afternoon and resulted as follows: For Select Council, Alex. Chambers; Common Council, Messrs. Wm. Ward, J. H. Sneathen, Mr. Bruce and Mr. Brown were nominated for School Directors.

Mr. Chambers is one of the most prosperous business men, and no doubt will be elected and fill the position with credit to himself and his constituents. Mr. Barr is a member of the present Council, and the fact that his constituents renominate him is conclusive evidence that he has made a faithful official.

Mr. Sneathen is a man well qualified for the position, and is one of the best working Republicans of the ward.

Jews Judaism and its History.

On this subject an eloquent lecture was delivered last night in the Hebrew Church on Eighth street, by M. Ellinger, Esq., editor of the "Jewish Times" in New York, before a large, intelligent and appreciative audience, representing all denominations. Mr. Ellinger spoke at great length on the origin of Judaism and the various changes and systems up to the present day, of modern and a vanced Judaism—of which he is the herald and advocate, as well as the advancement of ideas of all mankind. We are sorry we cannot reproduce the lecture, which, aside from its historical and chronological contents, was interwoven with so many words of wise and beautiful thoughts, as it was delivered extemporaneously. We regret we could not have the manuscript.

False Pretenses.

Two suits on charges of false pretense were instituted at Alderman McMasters's office on Saturday. An oath was made out that Albert Little, an ex-policeman, obtained boarding from her to the amount of $71 by representing that he had just received the lumber contract of Treasurer Cochran. She further states that she nursed him while he had the small-pox, for which she has not been paid. Little says he has received nothing, while it turns out that Mr. Cochran has nothing belonging to the accused. Before the same magistrate Mr. H. Bergman, a boarding-house keeper, alleged that Patrick Mann obtained $34.75 worth of goods from him, stating that he had $600 in the German Savings Bank. He afterwards learned that the accused had no money on deposit at all. Warrants were issued in each case.

Charged With False Pretence—A Philadelphia Importation in Trouble.

Saturday morning Mr. John Gray appeared before Alderman McMasters and made a complaint for false pretences against Harry V. Wilson, an importation from Philadelphia, who, within the last few months came here and established himself in the legal profession. The charge upon which he is held, is that of obtaining Gray's endorsement to a note for $1,000, by representing that Mr. Wilson, he used to close a bargain on which he had already paid $800. As collateral for the endorsement, it is alleged he represented himself as the owner of considerable land in Bedford county, all of which, Gray alleges he has since discovered to be false.

Wilson was arrested and being unable to procure bail, was sent to jail to await a hearing.

Entertainment at Dixmont.

On last Thursday evening an entertainment for the benefit and amusement of the inmates of Dixmont Hospital was gotten up by the attendants of the Dixmont Mutual Minstrels, as they styled themselves, appearing in a very choice and entertaining programme, of a character well calculated to please and divert the unfortunate patients of that institution. A combination of tragedy, comedy, burlesque and vocal music was the feast which was drawn upon for the occasion. Some very creditable acting, indeed, was displayed for amateurs, while the music was really deserving of special commendation. The meed of praise is deservedly awarded to those who, at no small trouble, were the instrumental in bringing, for a little time, joy and gladness to the hearts of the unfortunate ones who constituted the audience on this occasion.

Public Entertainments.

THE OPERA.—Advent of the new Parepa-Rosa opera combination to-night at the new Pittsburgh Opera House, when "Martina" will be presented. The occasion has been selected as that for the debut before a Pittsburgh audience of the great American prima donna M'me. Vanzandt, who will assume the principal character. The great fame of this lady has attracted the attention of the musical circles here, and it is hardly probable there is one member of this "ring," which includes all who love music, who will fail to listen to her and decide individually upon her merit,—and that ensures a grand ovation.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Fritz will continue to delight large audiences which are seen to assemble at this place of amusement nightly. By special request, this drama will be kept upon the stage for the BALANCE nights of this week, after which there will be an entire change of programme.

A South Side Sensation.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning the keeper of a boarding house on Carson street, Birmingham, appeared at the office of Mayor Brush, desiring to make an information against one of his boarders, a young man, whom he alleges to be guilty of having been improperly intimate with his (complainant's) wife. The husband alleges that he has for some time suspicions of such a state of affairs, and in order to be assured of the exact status of things, he (after pretending to go on a trip to Monongahela City, really remaining in the village and taking occasion to watch the maneuvers of the suspicious parties. He further alleges that on Saturday night, at 9 o'clock, the guilty pair in a room together. The young man was arrested and held for a hearing to-day, when the full details will be given, and the with which we are already possessed, but which are unfit for publication. We withhold the names by particular request.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Jacob Zeigler, an old and esteemed citizen of the Seventh ward, died suddenly at his residence on Colwell street, on Saturday evening. Mr. Z. had been ailing for several days but his illness was not considered very serious, a physician not being notified until a day or two previous to his demise. The community have been greatly startled by the statement since Mr. Zeigler's decease, that the occasion of his death was that peculiarly fatal and to a considerable extent contagious disease known as the "spotted fever." Deceased was widely known and universally esteemed.

He had repeatedly filled offices of trust in the community, and for a number of years previous and up to the time of his death had served his district in the capacity of School Director, filling the position in a highly efficient manner.

Long evening the funeral services were conducted by the pastor of Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church, of which deceased had long been an earnest and devout member. This morning at 8 o'clock the remains will be taken by rail to his old home for interment.

Some people have a gift of imparting an air of elegance, of taste, of finess to everything around them; with an improvement on the touch of Midas, famed in fable. Everything on which they lay their hands becomes beautiful. There is a sort of fascination in the surroundings of these artists, for it is only their consummate art that renders them attractive to other people. Mr. Louis Dreka seems to be one of them. Our readers already know that he is the famous stationer of No. 1231 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and very many of them are doubtless familiar with the character of his goods, mere paper and envelope in themselves, but transformed by the artist into objects of beauty and taste. Reader, did you ever see one of Dreka's boxes of paper? Did you ever open one, and see the quires of delicately figured French, and rich, creamy English papers and envelopes adorned with name, cipher or resplendent crest? Did you ever breathe in the faint, exquisite, scarcely perceptible perfume which steals from amid the delicate sheets? If you have, you know what luxury is. If you have not, the world has pleasures which you have not tasted. Still, you know that this artist become, that the fashionable belle of more than one eastern city resorts to her dainty lip in scorn, upon receiving an invitation to a ball, or rout or wedding, which does not show unmistakable taste and talent. Nor is this unsigns of his taste, for the exquisite cards known in Pittsburgh many of our brilliant which have announced weddings, could have festivals, or fashionable establishment than emerged from no other Mr. Dreka's.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S WORK.

The Woman's Christian Association—Its Work During the Past Year—Encouraging Record—The Auxiliary Societies—Interesting Report—The Year's Work Detailed—Address by Dr. Hornblower.

Last evening the annual meeting of the Women's Christian Association was held in the Third Presbyterian Church, (Rev. F. A. Noble' pastor. There was in attendance a large audience, many of the churches having dispensed with the regular Sabbath evening services to permit the members of the congregations to be present and participate in the exercises. The pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Hornblower, Rev. Dr. Howard and Rev. Mr. Noble.

The choir, preceded the exercises with the singing of the hymn, "Rock of ages," as a voluntary, after which Rev. Mr. Noble read a scripture selection.

Rev. Dr. Howard announced the 829th hymn, commencing

"Though I speak with angels tongue,"

which was sung by the choir and congregation and was followed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Howard. Another hymn, the 660th selection was sung, when

Mr. T. R. Cree proceeded to read the annual reports. First came the report of the Secretary of

THE PARENT ASSOCIATION,

which takes a general review of the work performed by all the auxiliary societies, the President of each having a Vice President in the Parent association. A Bible reader had been employed during the year and the result justified the change in the method of spreading the truth. The "Industrial School" during the year had been closed for the summer season and had not since been reopened because of the diseases prevalent in the city. The Gilmore mission property has been transferred to the association in trust. As soon as the transfer is legally completed, it is proposed to establish this mission on a new basis. The managers also hope soon to be able to open a MIDNIGHT MISSION and a MOTHERS' MEETING. The work in the Penitentiary had progressed poorly—and was a field of work which had been faithfully improved by one of the managers, Miss Bryan. A vacancy had been created in the Board by the transfer of Miss Bryan to the Presidency of the Home for Working Women, vice Rev. Mrs. Garrette, resigned. Miss J. M. Smith had been elected to fill the second vacancy. The report also notes the great regret of the managers, because of the resignation of the Secretary, Miss Mattie Fowler, who had been identified with that office from the organization of the association, but had been compelled to resign, because of removal from the city.

The report of

THE BIBLE READER.

Miss Kate Cumming notes that the work was commenced December 1st, 1870. Five hours of five days of the week are taken up in the work. Wherever possible in the families visited, the reader read the Bible, prayed, conversed, left tracts, and invited children to go to Sabbath school, etc., etc.; sometimes the sick are relieved and the destitute clothed.

The Treasurer of the Association, Mrs. W. P. Logan, reported $1,049.96 received, $626.13 expended, leaving a balance of $421.83.

The Secretary of the Treasury Home for Destitute Women reported that 307 women had been received into the Home during the year, 76 of whom had parents living, three died, one sick and insane, others had been sent to the hospital, families had been cared for for a day or two and then sent off on their way.

The managers close by saying that to keep up their work they need a permanent home for the Association, where they know how to, under the contaminating influence of transient inmates.

The Treasurer's account showed the receipts of $1,647, and expenditures $1,039.85—leaving a balance of $621,11.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.

The report of Mrs. Thomas McFadden, Secretary of the Home for Working Women notes that forty-eight women have availed themselves of its advantages during the year—the greatest number at any one time being 21 and the lowest 2. The Home was opened formally in January 1871. The girls in the mills and factories whom it was expected to reach through this means still stand aloof, but the managers feel encouraged to hope that these women will yet become aware of its advantages. The Home has a library of 282 volumes, and in addition a number of the daily papers and magazines. It needs people and more money to extend their field of operations.

During the year the money received by the Treasurer amounted to $2,964 50; the expenses were $2,340.84, leaving a balance of $623 86.

"THE SHELTERING ARMS."

The Secretary of the Sheltering Arms, or Home for Children, reported that it was proposed to erect a commodious home with thirty-six bed rooms and a full complement of bathing, living and other rooms, together with a chapel, according to an improved plan for $30,000. Five acres of land had been donated by Mr. James Kelly for the same. The Board of Managers had been elected December 8, 1870. The right wing of the building had been completed, at a cost of $16,290. The building is now under roof.

THE "AGED WOMAN'S HOME."

The report of Mrs. Mary C. Thurston, the Secretary of the aged Protestants Woman's Home, was summarized in a few words as follows: The building has been completed since the last annual report, and the Home opened for occupancy. Seventeen inmates have been received one hundred by forty, four halls, each seven feet wide, running the entire length; fifty-seven rooms of which thirty-seven are bed rooms; also a chapel, parlor, office, room, infirmary, two bathrooms, dining room, kitchen, wash room, ironing and drying room, bake room, two furnace rooms, dispensary, provision rooms, elevator and clothes rooms. All are heated by the two furnaces, and provided with water and gas.

During the past year an amendment was obtained to this charter by which hereafter the full number of the Board of Managers, or the Manager, although the "Home" is still an auxiliary to the Women's Christian Association, as when first organized.

The Home was finally opened October 3, 187-, and ten aged women have been admitted as residents. In response to an appeal to the churches, the rooms for these inmates had been comfortably furnished. The Board suggests that each church contribute $125 at an early day by which means the Home may be furnished throughout. The Board hope that the congregation of each church will provide at least one room where some lonely woman —desolate in the seer and chilly autumn of life"—may enjoy the quiet seclusion of a home provided for her by tender christian hearts and hands.

The report then refers to the fact that provision must be made for the daily wants of the inmates. For this they look forward to the collections of the weekly days are taken up in the work. Wherever possible in the families visited, the reader read the Bible, prayed, conversed